

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1976

Established 1887

WEEK'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Variable. Temp. 7-11 (45-50). Tomorrow variable.  
Yesterday's temp. 4-8 (39-47). LONDON: Rain.  
Temp. 10-15 (50-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's  
temp. 8-10 (46-50). CHICAGO: Moderate.  
Temp. 10-15 (50-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's  
temp. 10-15 (50-61). NEW YORK: Cloudy.  
Temp. 10-15 (50-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's  
temp. 10-15 (50-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,963

## After Ford, Carter Win in Florida

# Reagan and Wallace Faltering

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MIAMI, March 10 (NYT).—President Ford's victory over Ronald Reagan in Florida yesterday does not guarantee his nomination, but it drastically reduces Mr. Reagan's prospects. If Mr. Reagan, even with fierce attacks on the President's policies and leadership, can still go down to defeat in a state once so favorably disposed toward him, it is difficult to think of major states where he can win. He has already downgraded his chances in Illinois, his native state, which holds its primary next Tuesday.

He must win somewhere—despite his assertion that he would press on to the Republican National Convention—if he is to remain in the race. With only two contestants, a consistent loser soon finds himself without the funds and the campaign workers to keep him fighting.

On the Democratic side, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia did what he had said for more

than a year that he had to do to establish credibility for the long struggle toward the nomination. He cut Gov. George Wallace of Alabama down to size in the state that sent the Alabamian on his way four years ago.

Gov. Wallace ran about 11 percentage points behind his 1972 total of 43 per cent in Florida, and he was soundly beaten by a fellow Southerner. Together with his failure to win in Massachusetts, even with the bustling issue of full flame, Gov. Wallace's defeat here suggests that his role at the Democratic National Convention may be smaller than some expected.

A New York Times-CBS News poll of Florida voters, who were interviewed as they left their polling places, indicated that Gov. Wallace's paralysis had affected the vote for him. More than 40 per cent of all Democratic voters said the governor's health had an effect on their voting decision.

### Favorite in Illinois

Mr. Carter, whose victory crowned more than 15 months of exhaustive campaigning in Florida, must now be considered the favorite in Illinois, where he will confront Gov. Wallace, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma (who said yesterday that he would not campaign actively there) and Sargent Shriver, who came close to withdrawal before deciding to attempt a last-gasp drive in Illinois.

In a broader sense, Mr. Carter regained some of the initiative he had lost to Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington in Massachusetts, although the two men will have to fight many more battles—in Pennsylvania, Michigan and perhaps New York—before one of them can be said to have a decisive advantage. A weak showing here might have fatally weakened Mr. Carter for those crucial fights.

Sen. Jackson made a respectable showing, gaining a number of convention delegates. But he had hoped, although he never said so publicly, that Mr. Carter would be beaten by Gov. Wallace.

### Poll Breakdown

According to the Times-CBS poll, Mr. Ford finished first among liberals, conservatives and Democrats. He ran strongly among older people, a key group in a state with more retirees than any other state. But Mr. Reagan dominated the Latin vote, apparently because he had taken a tough line against Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Mr. Reagan's attacks on the administration's policy of détente with the Soviet Union appeared to avail him little. Among those who oppose détente, Mr. Reagan did better than among those who favor it. But not so much better as might have been expected; he and Mr. Ford split evenly the votes of opponents of détente.

In gaining his victory, the President appeared to benefit most from the fact that most Republicans believe the worst economic times in the United States are now past.

Those who saw things that way—large majorities—went heavily for Mr. Ford. Those who disagreed went for Mr. Reagan by 3 to 1, but they were too small (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Ronald Reagan UPI

## SCOREBOARD

Florida		
REPUBLICANS		
Ford	318,844	(53%)
Reagan	282,618	(47%)
DEMOCRATS		
Carter	439,870	(34%)
Wallace	392,105	(31%)
Jackson	366,120	(24%)
No preference	37,348	(3%)
Shapp	31,024	(2%)
Udall	26,257	(2%)
Bayh	8,552	(1%)
Blessitt	8,171	(1%)
McCormack	7,481	(1%)
Shriver	6,871	(1%)
Byrd	5,910	(1%)
Harris	5,666	(1%)
Church	5,456	(1%)

(100% of 3,429 precincts)

## Ex-Intelligence Official Cites 3 Cases

# Foreign Penetration of the FBI Is Alleged

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation may have been "penetrated" by hostile foreign intelligence agencies on at least three occasions since the end of World War II, according to a former intelligence official who says he has direct knowledge of all three incidents.

The evidence in each case, which involved bureau agents in New York, Washington and another undisclosed U.S. city, was entirely circumstantial, the former official said, and no criminal charges were ever brought against the three agents thought to have been subverted by foreign governments.

But in one case, he said, the conclusion that an agent assigned to the bureau's Washington field office had become a paid Soviet spy was virtually inescapable, even though the man broke off his alleged relationship with Soviet intelligence after he became aware of an internal FBI investigation of his activities.

Intelligence service ever successfully recruited or operated an employee of the FBI. The director's statement did not take account, however, of instances in which FBI agents might have voluntarily approached representatives of hostile foreign governments with offers to sell or provide information, which was understood to have been the case with the Washington FBI agent.

Nor did it refer to any instances in which the results of investigations of such matters were officially termed inconclusive, as a bureau official said yesterday had been true of the New York City incident.

Both the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency have repeatedly declined to discuss the possibility of foreign penetration of their organizations by double agents, a matter to which they accord the highest sensitivity and that neither the Senate nor House Intelligence committees have attempted to examine.

Penetrations of the Soviet KGB and virtually all of the major Western intelligence services have been documented over the years, but there has never been any specific public allegation of a successful penetration of the CIA or apart from the former official's assertions of the FBI.

However, Anatoli Golitsin, a Soviet KGB major who defected to the United States in 1961, is reliably reported to have told U.S. and British counterintelligence officials that such penetrations had occurred.

According to an official present at that meeting, Mr. Golitsin employed a medical analogy in advising the group that the British service was "sick," having been penetrated vertically, that the CIA, "also sick," had been penetrated horizontally, and that the FBI was "dying."

Mr. Golitsin reportedly did not elaborate on that occasion on his remark about the FBI, but the former U.S. intelligence official described the circumstances of the purported Soviet penetration of the FBI as "dying."

After visits to Iraq and conciliatory political statements by

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the contract was expected to go to the French Cramoix-Lore group. In fact, the informant said, the French bid is believed to have been 30 to 40 per cent over the German-U.S. offer.

French claims of contracts and agreements in principle with the Arab world and the oil-exporting countries go back to early 1974, when France abandoned the evenhanded Middle East policy approach of most of its European neighbors and began courting the Arab nations and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.



WINNER—Jimmy Carter grasps hand of supporter in Orlando after Florida primary.

## To Halt Army's Disintegration

# Lebanese Rebels Offered Amnesty

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, March 10 (NYT).—With large numbers of his troops in open revolt against their commanders, the head of the Lebanese Army tonight proclaimed a general amnesty for all deserters and urged them to return to their units.

"Hereafter, the Lebanese Army will be the army of all Lebanon," declared Maj. Gen. Hanna Said, a Christian, who gave his word that soldiers who had not committed crimes would be pardoned.

The announcement, which appeared to be in part the result of behind-the-scenes Syrian mediation, was intended to head off the disintegration of the 13,000-man Lebanese Army, which in recent weeks has begun to split along Moslem-Christian lines.

Today, three army garrisons, two near the Israeli border and the other north of Tripoli, were reportedly taken over by the largely Moslem force of deserters.

## Inquiries Have Been Ordered

# French Quest for Arab Trade Said to Yield Disappointment

By John Vinocur

PARIS, March 10 (AP).—The French government's aggressively pro-Arab foreign policy, tacitly backed on as the source of billions of dollars in trade, has brought a commercial yield much smaller than expected and investigations have been ordered into what has gone wrong.

The answers that may come back to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing from the Foreign Trade Ministry concerning nonmilitary contracts could be deeply embarrassing.

An informed French official said that initial indications were: • That French politicians dealing directly with Arab countries either deliberately distorted or home consumption or misunderstanding, despite expert technical advice, the Arabs' commercial intentions.

• That French manufacturers, convinced by government publicity that they were the Arab privileged friends in the West, may have padded their contract bids out of competitive range on the assumption that political pull would make up the difference.

The most striking example of France's difficulties, the informant said, was the loss last week of a billion-dollar contract for the construction of a petrochemical complex in Iraq to the German-U.S. Thyssen-Lussum group.

After visits to Iraq and conciliatory political statements by

calling itself the Lebanese Arab Army.

Earlier today, the Lebanese Cabinet met with President Suleiman Franjeh but was unable to come to an agreement on steps to halt the disintegration of the armed forces.

The commander of the Lebanese Air Force, Gen. George Ghoreyeb, was reliably reported to have submitted a letter blaming Lebanon's political establishment for the splitting of the army and demanding a new government and amnesty for the deserters.

A second letter, signed by 250 junior officers, also cast blame on the country's political leaders but called for court-martial for all deserters.

Premier Rashid Karami, a Moslem, who is also defense minister, has refused to commit the army to widespread peace-keeping duties in the conflict. He said that the deserter question had been given priority over the continuing issue of forming a new Cabinet.

"Politically, the Lebanese have defeated plans for partition," Mr. Karami told reporters. "But what is happening today at the military level could create the danger of partition and a split and breakup of the army."

Biased Officer Corps

Mr. Karami and other Moslem leaders have contended throughout the conflict that the army's heavily Christian officer corps was biased. The leader of the insurgent Moslem force, Lt. Ahmed al-Khatib, 38, has charged that Christian officers and troops fought alongside rightist gunmen in the Bekaa Valley town of Zabl during the civil war, which ended seven weeks ago.

There was reportedly no resistance when supporters of Lt. Khatib's Lebanese Arab Army seized the garrison at Khiam, which lies three miles north of the Israeli border and just south of the Lebanese Army's main headquarters in the south, at Marjayoun.

But later this afternoon, supporters of the dissident army reportedly had to storm their way into the Marjayoun campment, whose commanding officer was said to have fled.

Just north of Tripoli, the major garrison at Araman was reported to have come over to the rebel forces and some accounts said that attempts by government troops to evacuate tanks and other vehicles by sea had been unsuccessful. One report said that a ship had been sunk.

In Tripoli, which is a stronghold of various leftist and Palestinian groups, a barracks was said to have announced an "independent" insurrection favoring neither the government nor the Khatib forces.

While there are no precise figures for the strength of the dissident troops, they seem to be able to operate with impunity in most of the Bekaa Valley, in the northern areas around Tripoli and in much of southern Lebanon as well.

In Beirut, about 35 persons were reportedly kidnapped today, mostly in the once fiercely contested eastern suburbs. Roadblocks were set up by leftist gunmen along the esplanade not far from the U.S. Embassy.

# Spain Sentences 9 Officers, Bans 7 From Its Army

MADRID, March 10 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced nine officers to prison terms, expelling seven of them from the armed forces.

Luis Otero Fernandez, 43, a major in the Army Corps of Engineers, was sentenced to eight years in jail as the accused leader of a clandestine officers' group working for the overthrow of the regime.

The eight other defendants—seven army captains and an air force captain—were also convicted on charges of sedition and sentenced to terms ranging from 2 years and 5 months to 7 1/2 years in prison.

The verdict and sentences were subject to approval by the military commander of Madrid. The prosecution had asked for sentences of 8 to 12 years.

The court found that the nine belonged to the Military Democratic Union, an underground group believed to number between 400 and 600 middle-rank officers. The court was told the group espoused ideas similar to those of the officers who rebelled two years ago in Portugal. The defendants denied the accusations, but admitted to private meetings in which they discussed politics.

Two of the defendants were released from custody under a pardon decreed by King Juan Carlos when he succeeded the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco last November. The decree stipulated that all sentences of less than three years for offenses committed before the King's accession to power do not have to be served.

The seven other defendants were automatically expelled from the forces for having been sentenced to more than three years in jail.

Meanwhile, a wave of strikes and protests that has swept Spain eased today when the Basque provinces returned to normal.

But in the Asturias mining region, thousands of workers staged stoppages and slowdowns as part of a "day of struggle" declared by underground leftist organizations.

Reports indicated that the northern region was quiet. Oviedo University and most colleges were closed. An unknown number of persons were arrested as a precautionary measure.

In Madrid, 400 workers at a light bulb plant, made idle by a month-long pay dispute, marched to a hospital to sell their blood at 1,000 pesetas (about \$15) a pint to buy food.

## Minority Blamed

In Vitoria, where four workers died and more than 100 persons were injured a week ago in the worst riots of the post-Franco era, police arrested three alleged organizers of a strike movement that led to the confrontation. The three, among them a former priest, were brought to Madrid to be interrogated.

Victor Castro San Martin, the director-general of security police, said the Vitoria riots were the work of a "small minority of extremists" and said striking workers had made an attempt "to take over the town by force."

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez earlier told reporters that the big turnouts in recent strikes and at the funerals of victims proved that the strikes represented a genuine mass movement reflecting the dissatisfaction of Spanish labor with economic conditions and the lack of free unions.

Yesterday, in the Bilbao suburb of Basauri, several thousand persons attended funeral services held in the soccer stadium for Vicente Anton Ferrero, 18, who was shot dead by Civil Guards during a demonstration on Monday.

## Russia Backs Policy Behind Word 'Détente'

MOSCOW, March 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union finally commented today on President Ford's decision to stop using the word "détente," saying that it was not the same as rejecting the policy.

"Soviet observers are not inclined to dramatize what was said in pre-election fever in a television interview. Rejecting the word is not the same as rejecting the political course," a commentary in the foreign affairs weekly New Times said.

Mr. Ford said early this month that he would talk of "peace through strength" rather than use the word détente, which he felt was misleading.

# Simon Vows U.S. Will Aid Italy in Crisis

ROME, March 10 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon today pledged U.S. assistance to help Italy overcome its economic and financial crisis. But he cautioned that Communist participation in the Italian government will "require a review of our relationship."

Mr. Simon, concluding three days of talks with Italy's leaders after a tour of Middle East capitals, told newsmen: "We are not going to abandon Italy in her hour of need." He gave no specific figures on possible U.S. aid.

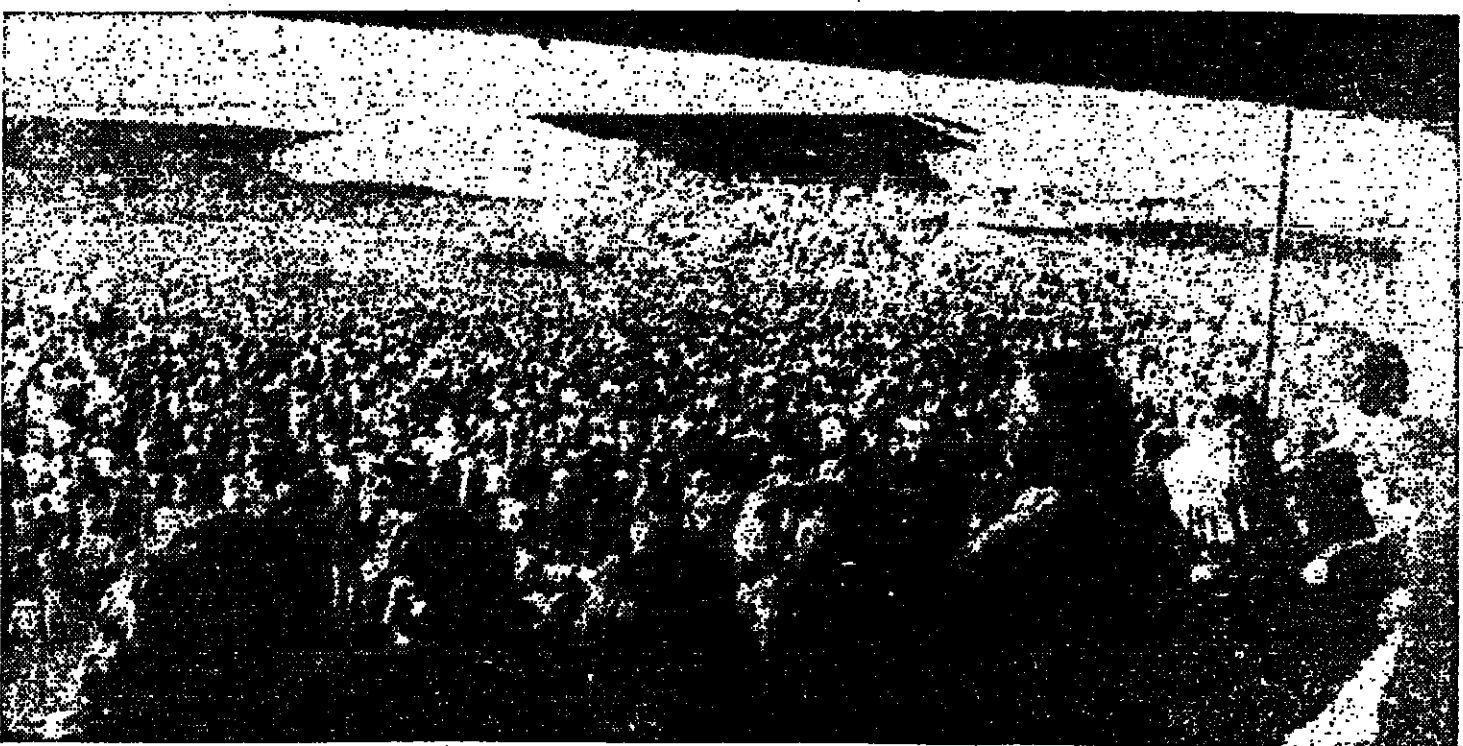
Reaffirming Washington's objections to a government role for Communists, Mr. Simon said that if the Communist party—the second strongest in Italy and eager for a governing role—achieve its goal, then the United States will "reassess our relationship in many areas."

Mr. Simon said his talks in Italy did not include any contact with the Communists, who did not ask for inclusion in his meetings with government, business and labor leaders.

"The U.S. official also said that Italy needs to introduce strict anti-inflationary measures, noting that the 'fastest way to insure Communist entry is to continue inflationary policies.'"

A U.S. official acknowledged that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank intervened while the Italian market was closed to halt the further decline of the lira in other markets.

Mr. Simon said he is optimistic that the U.S. Congress will approve this year the planned \$2-billion international fund—or "the safety net"—for use by governments to shore up their crumbling economies.



FUNERAL IN BASAURI — Several thousand persons filled the soccer stadium at Basauri, in northern Spain, Tuesday to attend the funeral of Vicente Anton Ferrero, who was shot by police during demonstration Monday.



## 9 Others Under Investigation

## 11 Park Foes Held on Seoul Charges

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, March 10 (NYT)—The opposition party's most recent presidential candidate and 10 other critics of South Korea's leadership have been arrested and charged with agitating to overthrow the government of President Chung Hae Park.

The formal charges against the 11, led by Kim Dae Jung, who was the 1971 presidential candidate of the New Democratic party, were lodged by the government today. Nine other persons, among them former President Yun Po Sun, were listed as under investigation and may be charged later.

The charges grew out of the reading of an anti-government declaration at the Myungdong Roman Catholic Cathedral here on March 1. The declaration, read by 12 persons, called for the resignation of Mr. Park and for the restoration of free expression, parliamentary democracy and an independent judiciary.

Late today, a high-level official spokesman said: "It is the government's interpretation that calling for the President's resignation is the same as calling for the government's overthrow."

In addition, he said the declaration was a violation of the Constitution because it advocated a change of government other than through elections. And, he said, when the accused issued a political statement in a church, they violated the constitutional provision which separates the church from politics.

The charges were necessary, the spokesman added, because "the government must maintain constitutional order to build democratic institutions."



Kim Dae Jung

Kim Dae Jung, a prominent opposition leader, was among the 11 persons charged with agitating to overthrow the government of President Chung Hae Park.

## French Quest for Arab Trade Yields Disappointing Results

(Continued from Page 1)

would sign a political communiqué in which France would lean closer to the Arab cause than any of its allies. On his return home, the press was told about the remarkable contracts for French capital goods that would grow out of the new friendship.

Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq, French officials said, were to purchase French nuclear facilities. Neither has done so. Iran, said the government, was to employ France to build a subway in Tehran. The project has not advanced. After a visit to Iran in December, 1974, Mr. Chirac told newspapers that agreements had been reached for about \$4.5 billion in contracts and that "France will become Iran's No. 1 supplier in 1975."

No Progress in Iran

But figures of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the group comprising the major non-Communist industrial powers, show that in 1975 France was the fourth largest exporter to Iran, behind Japan, the United States and West Germany—the same position it held the previous year.

Records of the OECD show something even more striking. Countries which were criticized by the Arabs as being pro-Israel, such as the United States, the Netherlands, West Germany and Sweden, actually have improved their nonmilitary trade with the Middle East more than have the French. The statistics indicate this is even true for the pine-nation European Economic Community as a whole.

According to OECD figures, in U.S.-French Drug Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (UPI)—The United States and France have signed a renewal of the five-year investigative plan responsible for cutting the "French connection" that once supplied most of U.S. heroin.

Wally Findlay George V  
Hotel George V - 723.54.00



MARIE LAURENCIN

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comparison with 1973, France in 1974 improved its monthly average trade with the Middle East, including Iran but excluding Israel, by 49.9 per cent. But at the same time the U.S. percentage went up 109.1 per cent, West Germany's 100.1 per cent, the Netherlands' 83 per cent, Sweden's 59 per cent, and that of the Common Market as a whole 74 per cent.

Figures for 1975

Using the same monthly average basis for 1975, based on the third quarter, or last available figures, France was again in the least favored position, with a 50.7 per cent increase. West Germany was up 98 per cent, the United States 82 per cent, Sweden 77 per cent and the Netherlands 60 per cent.

In the case of Libya, which was not included in the Middle East figures, France was overtaken by West Germany as the major supplier in 1975. The United States, the Netherlands and the EEC as a whole had more favorable rates of trade expansion during the year.

The government itself produced some of the most damaging evidence concerning the French lack of success. Its Banque Française pour le Commerce Extérieur (French Bank for Foreign Trade) published a bulletin last September saying that "France was maintaining its position with difficulty" in the export market to the OPEC countries.

French Trade Alone

In fact, the bank wrote, while France's share of the OPEC market was dropping by 0.4 per cent in 1974, all the other main exporters except Britain were reinforcing their positions. This situation developed at the same time France was saying it preferred to deal individually with its oil suppliers, rejecting membership in the U.S.-backed International Energy Agency.

A trade expert said the French statistics were in fact less bright than they appeared, because French trade with the Middle East was very small, and any substantial progression would have produced a striking percentage increase.

One of the reasons, he said, was that capital equipment orders usually take up to 36 months to appear in records. He said that about \$2.5 billion of heavy equipment orders made in 1974 would be turning up in the 1977 figures.

He also noted that the statistics did not include arms sales. "If you include these," he said, "the picture changes in our favor very rapidly."

The informant who disclosed the investigation into bid-padding indicated that France was losing its competitiveness because it cannot offer the same facilities for financing projects that the United States or West Germany can. This was not expected to be a problem when the French made their initial Arab-oriented calculations in 1973, but only Kuwait in 1976 has avoided becoming a borrower nation.

Sculptor Neizvestny Leaves Soviet Union

VIENNA, March 10 (Reuters)—Ernst Neizvestny, regarded by many critics as one of the greatest Russian sculptors since the 1917 revolution, arrived here today from Moscow to make a new life in the West.

The 50-year-old artist, who left the Soviet Union with a one-way visa, said he wanted to take Israeli citizenship but would live wherever he could work freely.

constitutional order to build democratic institutions."

It was believed to be the first prosecution for agitating to overthrow the government since adoption of the 1972 Constitution, which has given President Park virtually unlimited powers.

Under current South Korean law, the next step is indictment of the accused. That is considered a foregone conclusion under the circumstances. The trial in Seoul District Court will probably begin before summer, officials said.

Held Without Bail

In South Korea there is no bail, so the accused will most likely remain in jail at least until the end of their trial.

During a mass at the Myungdong cathedral on the 57th anniversary of an unsuccessful Korean independence effort against Japan, the onetime colonial power here, Lee Woo Jung, a woman active in civil rights campaigns, rose to read the five-page, single-spaced declaration. It said, among other things, that South Koreans were suffering under a dictatorial regime that uses national security as a pretext to curb freedom of religion and expression.

It condemned the Park government for "economic irregularities and corruption," and demanded its resignation. The declaration warned:

"Without democratic strength, national defense strength and economic strength are nothing but a house built on wind."

Immediate Arrests

Intelligence agents began the arrests immediately after the church service. The number taken into custody was believed to have reached 28 today following the reported arrest of Kim Dae Jung's sister-in-law. Of the total, four remain unaccounted for in the official list of those charged, under investigation or released.

Three were released today. They are the Rev. Yang Eon, a Catholic priest; Mrs. Yoon, wife of the former president, and Mrs. Kim Dae Jung, whose husband was one of the signers of the declaration.

Mr. Yun, 78, whose presidency was ended after eight months by Mr. Park's 1961 coup, said that his wife stumbled into his house this morning.

She was exhausted, he said, after eight days of questioning in a room at the headquarters of Korea's Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Yun, also one of the declaration's signers, said he was questioned for seven hours at his home Monday.

## India A-Pact With Canada Is Confirmed

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, March 10 (NYT)—A government official here has confirmed that New Delhi has accepted Canadian demands for certain restrictions on India's nuclear program, and as a result this country has agreed to resume nuclear aid.

The official said that the new agreement, which is expected to be ratified soon by both governments, includes an Indian pledge that three reactors supplied by Canada will not be used in developing an atomic device.

The official said, will be subject to "adequate safeguards."

In return, sources said, Canada will reinstate a \$100-million-a-year assistance program, including limited nuclear aid, that had been suspended following the Indian nuclear explosion of May, 1974, in which plutonium produced by a Canadian reactor was used.

Delay on Explosions

It is believed that New Delhi has also agreed to refrain from exploding another nuclear device until the resumed Canadian nuclear-aid program is completed, 18 to 18 months from now.

Canadians in close touch with Indian scientific progress are convinced that New Delhi has all the technology needed, as well as the necessary uranium, to develop nuclear weapons.

India is one of six countries that have produced a nuclear explosion.

The new nuclear agreement between Canada and India was worked out in New Delhi last week by teams led by Kewal Singh, the Indian Foreign Secretary, and Ivan Henderson, the chief foreign policy adviser to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

U.S. Export Protested

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—Fifty-four congressmen are asking for a delay in the export to India of 40,000 pounds of enriched uranium—enough to make 10 Hiroshima-type bombs.

The congressmen wrote William Anders, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, asking that the export application be reviewed because India has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.



United Press International

AFTER SENTENCE—Srdja Popovic, center, standing with supporters outside courtroom in Valjevo, Yugoslavia.

## Yugoslav Lawyer Gets Year in Jail For Statements in Defending Client

VALJEVO, Yugoslavia, March 10 (UPI)—A municipal court, in an unprecedented action, today convicted a prominent lawyer of spreading propaganda against the state while defending a client in court and sentenced him to a year in jail. The verdict was a threat to other defenders of political dissidents.

"I was surprised, but it is possible to bring such charges," said the lawyer, Srdja Popovic 39. He said he will appeal.

Judge Novica Cenic, ending a six-hour session on the second day of the trial, handed down a verdict saying that Mr. Popovic intended to spread anti-state propaganda and create a disturbance among the population by his defense of philosopher Dragoljub Ignjatovic in February, 1974.

"According to the court, it is established that it was the intention of Mr. Popovic to spread false rumors among the citizens assembled in the court," Judge Cenic said.

Besides the year in prison, Mr. Popovic was ordered to pay 600 dinars (\$35) for court expenses.

## Foreign Penetration of FBI Is Alleged by Former Official

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the bureau's Washington field office, a unit set up apart from FBI headquarters here to handle federal investigations in this city.

The bureau's suspicions were first aroused in the early 1960s, the former official recalled, when three top secret documents were discovered to be missing from the field office's files.

Their whereabouts remained unknown, he said, until a disgruntled Soviet official somewhere in the world approached a U.S. naval attaché and offered to sell him the three documents for \$18,000.

That was the first indication, the former official said, that the missing papers had fallen into Soviet hands.

FBI counterintelligence specialists, he said, later received information that one of the agents in the Washington office had been working as a paid operative of the KGB, presumably to help pay off substantial gambling debts he had acquired.

The bureau was told that the FBI agent would make contact at a certain hour with his Soviet "contact" from a telephone booth outside a restaurant in suburban Maryland and placed the booth under surveillance.

Because the man could be expected to recognize his colleagues, the former official said that undercover agents from the bureau's Baltimore office were imported for the task.

The suspected agent did arrive at the appointed time, the former official said, entered the telephone booth, dialed a number and then hung up—a standard Soviet intelligence technique for initiating a telephone contact.

A few minutes later, agents secured in and around the restaurant heard the telephone ring and saw the agent answer it.

After an extended conversation, the man left the booth, only to recognize one of the Baltimore agents and make a hasty departure.

The FBI agent, the former official said, immediately broke off his relationship with the Russians. A polygraph examination proved inconclusive and the man was allowed to resign from the bureau quietly.

Fewer details were available about the New York City incident, except that the internal investigation of the suspected agent there continued, as an FBI official said, "for a long time."

U. S. Trailer

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—A top-level British government official or legislator worked for the KGB while former Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government was in power between 1970 and 1974, a former counter-espionage chief claimed today.

George Young, former deputy director of MI-6, said that the traitor could have been a senior Conservative official or a prominent civil servant. But he stressed that his identity "could never be established with certainty."

## Dutch Open Trial of 7 In Seizure of Train

ASSEN, the Netherlands, March 10 (UPI)—Seven young South Moluccans who held more than 30 hostages aboard a train for 12 days in December went on trial here today on charges ranging from illegal arms possession to murder.

Court sources said the trial was expected to last three days. A small replica of the train that the Moluccans seized Dec. 2 stood before the bench of the three judges in the courtroom, the sources said.

Tito Visiting Mexico

VERACRUZ, Mexico, March 10 (Reuters)—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here today to begin a five-day official visit to Mexico.

## To Counter Russians

## U.S. Aides Say France, U.K. Aided Pro-Western Angolans

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT)—France and Britain, as well as the United States, provided covert aid to the Angolan factions that were defeated in the civil war, according to Ford administration officials.

The officials reported that the French aid was substantial, but less than the \$30 million supplied by the United States. They described Britain's aid as modest.

Another official related that these actions represented part of an effort by a number of Western European allies, including West Germany and Belgium, to stem the erosion of Western influence in Africa by the Soviet Union.

All the officials said that there was no joint planning or direction among the Europeans or with the United States. An official said, however, that "intelligence operations in the field knew in a general way what each other was doing, and of course, we and the British kept each other informed."

French, British Denials

Asked for comment, both the British and French Embassies denied that their governments had aided the Angolan factions.

The administration officials said that they did not know exactly when the French and British aid ended, but that it was either before or around the same time that U.S. aid began to dwindle in December.

Beginning markedly in January, the French and British governments made frequent public condemnations of intervention by outsiders in Angola. In mid-February, they came to the conclusion that the civil war was about over and recognized the Soviet-backed faction, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which had established a government in Luanda. The United States has not recognized the Luanda government.

The administration officials said that French aid was mostly in the form of cash and was used to pay the salaries of mercenaries and regular forces and to buy small arms and ammunition.

They said that to the best of their knowledge the French started their effort late last summer and that it was directed almost entirely to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), led by Holden Roberto.

Like covert aid provided by the Ford administration, French aid was primarily funneled through President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre.

The officials said that British aid went exclusively to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), led by Holden Roberto.

Schmidt Certain Poland Accord Will Take Effect

BONN, March 10 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he is convinced that a controversial West German-Polish accord will take effect despite opposition vows to block ratification of the détente package.

Mr. Schmidt declined to say what his government would do if parliament fails to ratify the package on Friday. But his statement aroused speculation that he planned to revise the four-part accord in such a way that it would no longer require approval by the Bundestag, the upper house, where the conservative Christian Democratic Union opposition enjoys a 29-15 vote advantage.

The accord, which will permit the repatriation of up to 125,000 ethnic Germans from Poland, has already won approval in the Bundestag, the lower house.

In Warsaw, Communist party leader Edward Giersek said that the whole process of unresolved relations with West Germany depends on ratification of the treaties they have signed.

Laos Pilot Asks For Thai Asylum

BANGKOK, March 10 (UPI)—A Laotian pilot stole a reconnaissance plane and flew it to Thailand in the second airborne escape from Communist-controlled Indochina this week, Thai military sources said today.

The sources said that Sunthorn Kornakham stole a U.S.-made L-19 plane from Swan-nakhon Airport in southern Laos, and flew it yesterday to Sakon Nakhon, 400 miles northeast of Bangkok.

The sources quoted Mr. Sunthorn as requesting political asylum in Thailand, but authorities said that he was more likely to be placed in a refugee camp. The seven Vietnamese who arrived in Thailand Monday aboard a stolen helicopter will also be sent to a refugee camp, the sources said.

Mercury Ban Delay

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—The Environmental Protection Agency announced today that it is postponing its ban on the production of mercury-based products, citing the financial hardships an immediate ban would place on the industry.

The ban is expected to be in effect by the end of the year, but the agency said it is postponing the ban on the production of mercury-based products, citing the financial hardships an immediate ban would place on the industry.

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national Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), based in southern Angola and led by Jonas Savimbi. They said they believed that it began last spring and included some communications equipment.

"The British did the absolute minimum, just to keep their hands in," an official said.

Congress Prohibition

Covert operations by the United States in Angola, broken off about 1969, resumed in January of last year with \$300,000 in cash, then rose sharply to \$28 million in the late spring after heavy Soviet aid began pouring into Angola. Early this year Congress prohibited the administration from sending \$30 million more in covert aid after direct intervention in Angola by Cuban and South African forces.

The one official who maintained that the West Germans and Belgians had also been involved said that West Germany had equipped some communications equipment to Mr. Savimbi and that Belgium had provided some cash.

A Ford administration official said in reporting on French involvement: "The French are the only European government with an African policy, and they have big plans for Zaïre."

He pointed out that to emphasize the French-Zaire relationship, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visited Mr. Mobutu in Zaïre in late August of last year.

The French have extensive investments in Zaïre, a country rich in raw materials. Paris is particularly interested in Okavango, the oil-producing province of Angola bordering Zaïre.

Another official said: "It should be remembered that when the Organization of African Unity voted a couple of months ago on which Angolan faction it any, to recognize, most of the former French colonies voted not to recognize the Soviet-backed group."

## Ford to Inform Tokyo

## U.S. Data Suggest Lockheed Bribed Top Japanese Aides

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—U.S. officials have obtained information strongly suggesting that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid bribes money to high-level Japanese officials during the last 10 years.

President Ford plans to send a private letter to Japan in which he is expected to promise that Japanese authorities will be granted conditional access to its information about Lockheed payoffs, U.S. officials said today.

The information, according to these officials, is based on the private conversations of a former Japanese official, who has been prominently mentioned since the scandal broke last month.

A U.S. official who has followed the Lockheed case closely quoted the former Japanese official as telling intimates in Tokyo, "If I get caught, I'm going to take a lot of people with me."

Rebuilding Military

The Japanese official could not be identified, but he was reliably reported to have held a high office in Japan "during the latter half of the period covered by the payoffs. The payoffs are said to have begun in the late 1950s when, with U.S. help, the Japanese began rebuilding their military forces.

Lockheed officials have reported payments totaling \$12 million to promote airplane sales in Japan, including more than \$2 million paid to Japanese government officials.

Meanwhile, three major U.S. pharmaceutical firms disclosed that they had made millions of dollars in payments, some described as "illegal or improper," to employees of foreign governments.

The drug firms were Merck & Co., Johnson & Johnson, and Sterling Drug Inc. None of the foreign countries was identified.

Merck said its "questionable payments" to employees of foreign governments or quasi-governmental agencies totaled \$7.5 million between 1960 and 1973.

Sales Commission

The Johnson & Johnson drug conglomerate said that seven of its foreign subsidiaries made improper payments totaling \$900,000 between 1971-1975. A company spokesman said that the payments were discovered after an investigation of its 125 companies and divisions in 48 countries.

About 84 per cent of the amount paid by Johnson & Johnson went as commissions on government sales and most of that was in one country, the company said. All payments have been halted, a spokesman said.

Sterling Drug reported that an internal investigation disclosed "illegal or improper" payments in 19 foreign countries between 1970 and 1975. The payments by subsidiaries, mainly to low-ranking employees of government

Mercury Ban Delay

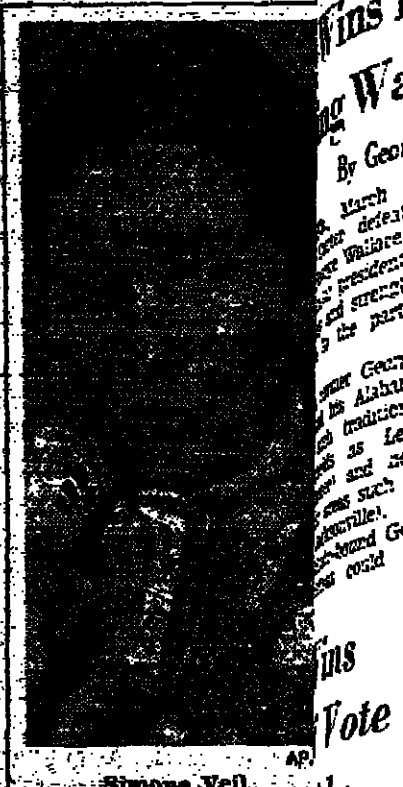
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## France to Ban Tobacco Ads on TV, Radio, Film

PARIS, March 10 (AP)—France intends to ban tobacco advertising on radio, television, and in the movies. Health Minister Simone Veil said today.

"The goal of this campaign is to reduce the use of tobacco, which is important for the health of the young people," she said. "It is not a major step, but it is a step in the right direction."

Newspapers and magazines will be able to continue to publish tobacco ads, Mrs. Veil said, "but giving only the name, the brand and a few insights of the tobacco cigarette."

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## Jackson Runs Third

## Carter Wins Florida Primary, Defeating Wallace 34% to 31%

By George Lardner Jr.

ORLANDO, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Jimmy Carter defeated Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Florida's Democratic presidential primary yesterday and strengthened his claim to the party's nomination.

Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor, defeated his Alabama rival even in such traditional Wallace strongholds as Leon County (Tallahassee) and held his own in other areas such as Duval County (Jacksonville).

For the wheelchair-bound Gov. Wallace, the defeat could be

devastating to his hopes of "shaking the eyeteeth of the national Democratic party." He won the Florida primary handily four years ago and had been expected by some to win it again, albeit by a narrow margin.

Mr. Carter got 34 per cent of the Democratic vote to 31 per cent for Gov. Wallace.

Shapp and Udall

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who won the Massachusetts Democratic primary last week, ran a strong third with 24 per cent. The only other active candidates here—Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona—each got 2 per cent of the vote, a worse showing than the "no preference" line on the ballot.

Thanks to the proportional representation required by Democratic party rules, Sen. Jackson was closer to Gov. Wallace in number of delegates obtained for the July Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Carter got 34 of Florida's 81 Democratic delegates, Gov. Wallace 26 and Sen. Jackson 21. In Chicago today, Mr. Carter, who also won the New Hampshire primary, said his Florida triumph showed his "ultimate substance" as a candidate.

And at an Orlando news conference last night, he said, "I think it's obvious that our success here in Florida against Gov. Wallace, who carried the state in 1972, is a major step forward for us." But he said he did not think the Florida results took Gov. Wallace out of the presidential race.

Gov. Wallace last night told a crowd of about 2,000 at a union hall in Countryside, Ill., a Chicago suburb, that he considered his showing in Florida "a splendid vote in a state that's a highly cosmopolitan state." He predicted he would pick up "a flock of delegates" in the Illinois primary next Tuesday.

Victory Prediction

Gov. Wallace had publicly predicted victory here. His press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, told reporters in Illinois that the governor was obviously disappointed at the outcome.

At a news conference after his Illinois rally, Gov. Wallace protested that the press was constantly trying to write his political obituary. He noted that he had come out ahead of Mr. Carter in other head-to-head contests this year—at precinct caucuses in Mississippi and South Carolina and in last week's Massachusetts primary—and discounted any notion that he was slipping.

"So far, we're garnering a good block of delegates," Gov. Wallace said. He acknowledged, however, that he thought his confinement to a wheelchair has had an adverse effect on his campaign.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference last night that he would face Gov. Wallace in Illinois, Kansas, Virginia and North Carolina in the next few weeks. He said that these battles will provide "a much clearer test" of Gov. Wallace's standing.

Referring to his previous placings in primaries—first in New Hampshire but fourth in Massachusetts behind Sen. Jackson, Rep. Udall and Gov. Wallace, he said:

"We found out that a success in one state does not necessarily carry over to another one. Now Scoop Jackson has found that out, too."

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## Ford Wins 53% of Vote In Florida

By Lou Cannon

ORLANDO, Fla., March 10 (AP)—President Ford took a long stride toward the Republican nomination yesterday by defeating Ronald Reagan in the Florida Democratic primary.

The President got 53 per cent of the vote to 47 per cent for the former California governor. Mr. Ford's top strategist had predicted that the President would obtain 58 per cent.

Mr. Ford has emerged first in all four of the Republican primaries held so far in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Florida. Neither campaigned in Massachusetts; Mr. Reagan was not on the ballot in Vermont.

The President's victory in Florida, after a sometimes bitter primary fight, gave him 43 of the state's 66 delegates to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Reagan got the other 23.

Mr. Ford, who in recent weeks has become steadily more optimistic about his chances of defeating Mr. Reagan in Florida, said he was "overjoyed" by his victory.

Over-65 Voters

Mr. Ford piled up a big lead in Pinellas County (St. Petersburg), which has the state's largest number of registered Republicans and the highest proportion of over-65 voters, many of them originally from the Middle West. The President also ran ahead of his challenger in the south Florida "gold coast" areas of Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale and led in the Sarasota area on the west coast.

But Mr. Reagan defeated Mr. Ford in the state's northern tier of counties, bordering Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Reagan also led in Dade County (Miami), where he ran particularly strong among Latin voters.

Although Mr. Reagan ran a closer race in Florida than the President's aides had predicted Monday, his defeat nevertheless raised the question as to whether his candidacy can long survive.

Only six weeks ago, Mr. Reagan had seemed so far ahead in Florida that his campaign manager had forecast a 2-to-1 victory over Mr. Ford.

In Washington, presidential campaign manager Howard Callaway predicted that the Florida outcome will pose financial problems for Mr. Reagan in forthcoming primaries in Illinois, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, where another Ford-Reagan confrontation will take place next Tuesday, Mr. Ford's campaign manager, former Gov. Richard Ogilvie, said it will become increasingly difficult for Mr. Reagan to find volunteer workers.

"One thing about Republicans—they don't like to work for us," Mr. Ogilvie said.

North Carolina Primary

Mr. Reagan conceded that he expected to lose in the Illinois primary, but said he would begin to score victories when the competition moves "to the South and the Southwest and the West." He said the March 23 North Carolina primary would give him "more of a fighting chance" to defeat Mr. Ford than any of the primaries so far.

Mr. Reagan insisted that he had not expected to win the early contests, but said that by "gaining almost half the vote" he had established the base for future victories.

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WHERE 42 DIED—Wreckage of cable car that fell late Tuesday at Cavalese, Italy.

## Snapped Cable Baffles Builder of Car That Fell

CAVALESE, Italy, March 10 (UPI)—The builder of a cable car system that failed yesterday, killing 42 persons in Western Europe's worst recorded cable car accident, said today that he could not understand how it happened.

"The supporting cable snapped," engineer Arturo Tanesini said. "Such cases are so rare that we were astonished. Supporting cables just don't snap." Other experts said that the

thick steel cable was last tested in October for a weight many times that of a fully loaded cable car.

The car fell 200 feet onto a steep ravine slope last night, skidding another 300 feet and came to a halt in a meadow on the banks of the Avisio stream. The three-ton overhead carriage assembly fell on top of the cabin and crushed it.

Policemen who pleaded together the badly mangled bodies

said that the casualties included at least 15 children aged 7 to 15.

The official listing of the victims by nationalities released tonight, included 22 Germans, 7 Austrians, 12 Italians and a Frenchwoman.

The only survivor, Alessandra Piccinini, 14, of Milan, was in a hospital in critical condition with broken legs, a fractured pelvis and internal injuries.

## Ex-President Says Secretary Chose Targets

## Nixon, Kissinger Differ in Wiretap Defense

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Richard Nixon claims in a sworn deposition that he did not personally select persons who were the objects of wiretaps early in his presidency but says it was the responsibility of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Nixon's statement in a deposition prepared for filing today in U.S. District Court appears to conflict with Mr. Kissinger's statement that "while his [Mr. Nixon's] authorization was in general terms and not limited to specific individuals, my understanding was that he then directed surveillance of Morton 'Halperin and certain others."

Mr. Halperin, a longtime National Security Council aide to Mr. Kissinger, was one of 17 persons wiretapped and is suing the former president, Mr. Kissinger and others for a damage award that could exceed \$3 million. Mr. Halperin said at a news conference today that he hopes the case can come to trial late in the spring, and that he expects Mr. Nixon to testify.

I of Course Did Not

"I of course did not select the names myself because I did not know [the individuals]," Mr.

Nixon said in the deposition taken Jan. 16 by Mr. Halperin's attorneys at the Nixon home in California. "I told Dr. Kissinger that he should inform Mr. Hoover [the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI] of any names that he considered to be prime suspects," Mr. Nixon said.

"That was Dr. Kissinger's responsibility," the former president said. "It was his responsibility not to control the [surveillance] program but solely to furnish the information to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover then was to take it from there."

Mr. Halperin, whose telephone was tapped for 21 months, said the deposition shows two major inconsistencies between what Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have said about the origin and discontinuance of the wiretaps.

"As you probably know, Dr. Kissinger has consistently said he had no role in the decision to remove the taps," Mr. Halperin said. "Mr. Nixon presents a somewhat different picture."

Mr. Nixon said in his deposition that it was Mr. Kissinger's responsibility not only to furnish the FBI with names of people who might be leaking information but also, once he found out the taps were no longer neces-

sary, "it would be his obligation to furnish that information to Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hoover would then take them off."

Latest Position

Mr. Halperin said that "Mr. Kissinger's latest position is that at a meeting with Hoover, [then Attorney General John] Mitchell, Nixon and Kissinger, Mr. Hoover brought up my name and Mr. Nixon then authorized Hoover to wiretap."

"Mr. Nixon's position, as stated in the deposition, is that '... Mr. Kissinger supplied my name as well as others,'" Mr. Halperin said.

Mr. Nixon gave the deposition in a question-and-answer session under oath. He had sought to avoid giving it but was ordered to do so by U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith Jr.

## Bailey Clashes With a Witness In Questioning at Hearst Trial

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (NYT)—Patricia Hearst's chief lawyer repeatedly clashed yesterday with an expert witness for the prosecution who testified Monday that, in his opinion, Miss Hearst had voluntarily joined her revolutionary captors and willingly participated in the bank robbery for which she is on trial.

The witness, Dr. Joel Fort, refused to be stampeded by the rapid-fire questions of F. Lee Bailey in a stinging cross-examination. Again and again Dr. Fort insisted his voice overriding that of Mr. Bailey, "Let me finish my answer, please."

Challenged to say how much he was being paid as a witness, the physician said that he had thus far received about \$4,000, that he had billed the government for a total of \$8,000 to date and expected to bill it for 250 hours altogether at \$50 an hour, a total of \$12,500.

"I think it is far less than what I would get if I worked for the defense," Dr. Fort said to Mr. Bailey.

"If you were hired by the defense, Mr. Fort," Mr. Bailey retorted.

\$100 an Hour

The pay scales of the three psychiatrists who appeared for the defense were not brought out in their testimony, but one of them, Dr. Martin Orme of the University of Pennsylvania, told a reporter that he was getting \$100 an hour.

Dr. Fort said that he had been spending all his time on the Hearst case for months and had worked more than 250 hours, although he would be paid for only 250. He described his compensation as modest.

At one point, Dr. Fort said to the defense attorney, "Your question is in line with your stated theories of how to destroy a witness on cross-examination."

Miss Hearst, 22, was a quiet observer of the exchanges. On Monday, she had seemed strongly agitated as Dr. Fort told the jury that he did not believe her story that she took part in the holdup of the Sunset branch of the Elbernia Bank here on April 15, 1974, because she feared death at the hands of the band that kidnapped her 10 weeks earlier.

He described Miss Hearst as a

liar, a rebel and—most damaging to her if the jury believes him—a voluntary member of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army for six weeks before the bank robbery.

Mr. Bailey, during a hearing outside the presence of the jury, noted that "if [the jury] accept his opinion, that's the end of the case."

Judge Oliver Carter said that, to him, it was a case of "which side can stink the worst and I'm not going to get in a stinking contest." Mr. Bailey responded, "I haven't seen any stink on our side."

## State Dept. Aide Sought in Slaying Of 5 in Carolina

COLUMBIA, N.C., March 10 (AP)—A State Department official is being sought by police for questioning in the slaying of five members of his family, whose bodies were found in a grave near this eastern North Carolina village.

The victims were identified Monday as the family of Bradford Bishop Jr., 39, assistant chief of the special trade activities office of the State Department's economic and business section.

North Carolina Attorney General Rufus Edmisten said Mr. Bishop, who had not reported to his office for a week, "is being sought for questioning" although Mr. Edmisten added that Mr. Bishop could be "lying dead somewhere."

Police in Montgomery County, Md., where the family lived, have listed Mr. Bishop as a missing person, pending further investigation.

The burning bodies of Mr. Bishop's mother, wife and three children were discovered a week ago in an open, gasoline-soaked pit nearly 300 miles from their home in the Washington suburbs.

U.S. A-Test Postponed

MERCURY, Nev., March 10 (AP)—A nuclear test planned for detonation today at the Nevada test site was postponed until tomorrow because of unfavorable winds.

## Delay Until Winter Called Possible

## Concorde's April Debut in N.Y. Is Unlikely

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Legal challenges to the Concorde supersonic jet will postpone its debut at Kennedy Airport here months beyond the announced April 10 starting date, according to proponents of the Anglo-French airliner.

"Realistically, there's no bloody chance that we'll start on April 10," a source who works for Concorde's owners said yesterday. He estimated that resolution of legal issues might delay the 1,400-mile-an-hour jet's use here until the fall or early next winter.

Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. ruled Feb. 4 that Air France and British Airways could offer four Concorde transatlantic flights daily to Kennedy and two flights to Dallas Airport outside Washington.

Among the hurdles for the Concorde:

• A suit filed in U.S. District Court in Washington by three Virginia and New York counties charging that the federal government should not allow the plane to land until it has established regulations limiting the noise levels permitted for supersonic planes.

• A suit filed by the Environmental Defense Fund and joined by 39 members of Congress and the State of New York asking for a review of Mr. Coleman's decision.

• Resolution of the issue of whether the Port of New York Authority, which operates Kennedy, has the right to review the landing rights of individual aircraft. This question could also end up in court.

The Concorde dispute involves environmental considerations, U.S. relations with France and Britain and legal liability for any damage suits that might be brought as the result of the airplane's operation.

New York's Legislature passed and Gov. Hugh Carey signed a bill that would bar the plane from Kennedy, but the New Jersey Legislature—which has an equal vote in control of the Port Authority—said it would take similar action for the ban to have any effect. The airlines say they will sue if that happens.

Constitutional Issue

Mr. Coleman said yesterday at the National Press Club in Washington that the New York action might be unconstitutional because it is discriminatory and because it places an undue burden on interstate and foreign commerce.

Asked if the federal government might bring suit to upset the New York State action, Mr.

Coleman said the carriers were the most likely to sue but that there was a possibility that the State Department or the Department of Justice could get involved.

Briefs in the Environmental Defense Fund suit are not due until March 18, but lawyer John Hallegers said he would argue that the environmental impact statement that Mr. Coleman considered excluded certain considerations, that the noise impact was understated and that there were procedural errors in the handling.

In the suit by the three counties, which are near or contain the two airports, the first issue to be decided is whether the U.S. District Court has jurisdiction or if the case should be in the Court of Appeals along with the Environmental Defense Fund action.

The judge said he hopes to decide that issue by the end of the week.

But the key issue in New York may turn on whether the Port Authority has the right to review the landing rights of a new aircraft. Mr. Coleman's decision with respect to Dulles was final, unless overturned by Congress or a federal court, because that airport is owned by the federal government.

Local Rights

When asked if he recognized the historic Port Authority's legal right to make a decision on the Concorde landing rights in New

York, Mr. Coleman said at the time of his February decision: "I tried to point out that that's a question that people will have to turn their minds on."

Traditionally, the local airport operator has the right to review landing rights, in part because the courts have held that the operator is liable for damages from aircraft operations.

Today, a lawyer for British Airways said that the airline does not believe it is required to apply to the Port Authority for permission to land the Concorde.

"We don't believe the Port Authority has any right to deny us the right to land," said Paul Milford. He added that the airline's position is based on treaty rights and bilateral agreements between Britain and the United States.

## Soviet Airline Office Blasted in New York

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—An explosion shattered windows in a building occupied by the Czech and Soviet national airlines, police said Monday. No injuries were reported but damage extended to buildings in the vicinity.

A man claiming to represent the Jewish Armed Resistance Strike Force telephoned the New York Post to claim responsibility for the bombing.



## For Bicentennial Exhibit

## House Bars a 25-Man Trip To Borrow the Magna Carta

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, March 10.—House minority leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., was rebuffed again yesterday when the House also refused to consider immediately a revised proposal for the trip.

Rep. Albert will try again next week, an aide said.

With little notice last week, the Senate routinely approved opening of air fare and hotel funding for a May trip, which was proposed by the British Parliament and would involve three days of parties and ceremonies hosted by the British.

House majority leader Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., sought to obtain similar swift approval yesterday when the House floor was nearly deserted.

But Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., unexpectedly attacked the proposal and forced a roll-call vote.

## 2 Hostages Take Captor In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, March 10 (AP).—A gunman was overpowered today by the two hostages he held for 29 hours in a Frankfurt courthouse to back demands for the release of an accused bank robber and a flight to Cuba.

In the scuffle, the pistol of Rudi Manz discharged, wounding him in the right hip, police said. He was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Mr. Manz, 24, who had called himself the hostage-taker of Frankfurt in a statement of demands read on local radio, was seized by police in the court clerk's office, where he had held the hostages.

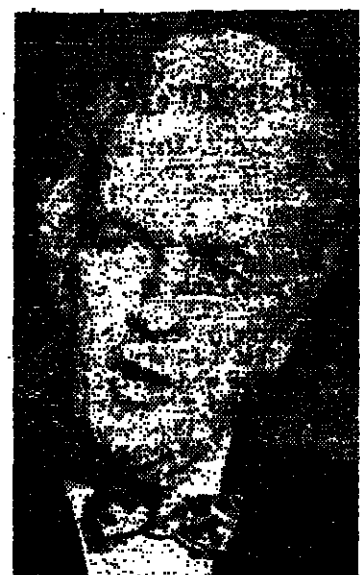
A resident of the town of Bruchsal, Mr. Manz had kept his identity a secret after bursting into the courtroom yesterday, masked and waving two pistols, to demand ransom money and a flight to Cuba for himself and the accused robber. He was identified from a passport photo found in his pocket.

Authorities handed over 1 million marks (\$400,000) yesterday and promised him a car and unimpeded passage to Frankfurt airport if he freed the hostages unharmed. But officials showed no willingness to release the accused bank robber, Gerhard Linden.

Lufthansa Airlines readied a plane and a crew volunteered to fly it, but negotiations stalled on details of transfer to the airport, police said.

A spokesman said that the drama ended when Mr. Manz ordered hostages Dieter Hoss, a court clerk, and Gottfried Schaffrath, a salesman, to move a cabinet in the office.

The hostages then jumped Mr. Manz and tried to take his weapon.



Rep. Otis Pike

## Pike Charges CIA Tries to Discredit Him

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Rep. Otis Pike accused the CIA yesterday of waging a campaign to discredit him and his House Select Committee on Intelligence.

The New York Democrat took the House floor twice to relate hitherto undisclosed incidents of his dealings with the CIA, including a telephone conversation in which he quoted the agency's special counsel as having said:

"Pike will pay for this, you wait and see... We will destroy him for this."

According to Rep. Pike, the conversation took place between Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel to the director of Central Intelligence, and Gerald Field, the committee's staff director.

Threats Denied

Mr. Rogovin, in a telephone interview, denied that he had ever threatened Rep. Pike's political standing or said anything that could have been construed as a political threat.

Mr. Rogovin said he called Rep. Pike yesterday after learning of the congressman's remarks and asked him where he heard about such political threats. He said Rep. Pike had told him the threat had been relayed to him by Mr. Field.

"I told him he was dead wrong and that Field was dead wrong," Mr. Rogovin said. "I flatly deny every inference of Mr. Pike's statement."

Moreover, he said, he has met with Rep. Pike on several occasions since the alleged threat and Rep. Pike never mentioned it before. "He was always very cordial," Mr. Rogovin said.

Rep. Pike said that on Jan. 22 in a telephone conversation between Mr. Rogovin and Mr. Field, the CIA counsel said: "Pike will pay for this (directing the vote to approve the committee report on the CIA)—you wait and see."

The congressman said that Mr. Field had related that Mr. Rogovin had continued by stating: "I'm serious. There will be political retaliation. Any political ambitions in New York that Pike had are through. We will destroy him for this."

"I asked the chief of staff (Mr. Field) to make a record of the conversation," Rep. Pike said.

Meanwhile, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities today received an additional 30 days to file its final report on intelligence agencies can complete their review of the material. The agencies have no editorial power over the report.

The majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, said the extension to April 15 is necessary to insure that the report contains "no inadvertent disclosures" of intelligence secrets.

The extension, the third granted of the committee, was approved by voice vote.

## NATO to Set Up New Network of Communications

BRUSSELS, March 10 (AP).—NATO will set up a telecommunications network using 3 satellites and 16 underground relay stations to provide instantaneous contact among governments and strategic commands throughout the alliance, officials announced here.

The new system will make it possible to hold a "telephone summit conference" during war alert. It will include duplicate arrangements so that the ground installations could not be totally destroyed in event of conflict.

The first satellite for the project will be launched next month. The system is expected to be operational by 1980.

Although France, which is not a member of NATO's integrated command, is not participating directly in the program, provisions will be made for linking French military communications to the system if Western Europe is involved in a serious crisis.

## S.T.E.G.

## INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

The Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz (S.T.E.G.) is about to ask for international tenders for the supply, transport, building and setting into service of an hydro-electric station capable of 30 MW at Sidi Salem in the district of Testour.

Interested bidders may apply directly to the office of S.T.E.G., Département de l'Équipement, 39 Rue Kemal-Ataturk, Tunis, Tunisia for all relevant documents or have them sent by mail for 100 Tunisian Dinars, or the equivalent in foreign currency, as of March 15th, 1976.

The viewing of the offers is scheduled for June 16th, 1976.

## Nonviolence Urged in Chinese Drive

## Editorial on Teng Is Believed To Have Sealed Political Doom

PEKING, March 10 (Reuters).—China's Communist party today issued instructions that appeared to spell political doom for senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping but made it clear that the current anti-rightist campaign should not explode into violence.

Accompanied by a new quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the party newspaper, People's Daily, published a major editorial that dismissed Mr. Teng as a bourgeois who had opposed socialism.

Although the editorial did not name the 72-year-old Vice-Premier, it unmistakably alluded to him as a "capitalist reader" who was virtually beyond redemption.

Political Survival

Observers said the editorial, carrying the full authority of the Communist party, apparently dashed Mr. Teng's hopes of political survival. Only two months ago, after the death of Premier Chou En-lai, Mr. Teng was expected to move up to the premiership. But Hua Kuo-feng was appointed acting premier and Mr. Teng became a target of the anti-rightist wall-poster campaign.

Today's editorial declared that the campaign should not spread like the humiliated Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, when ultra-leftist Red Guards traveled in so-called "fighting teams."

The editorial told party cadres that the "struggle" against rightists should be under their firm control and there should be no fighting teams or liaison between revolutionary groups in different cities.

It issued orders that the campaign should not hamper industry, agriculture or national defense and should advance unity and stability.

Clear Indication

Observers said it was the clearest indication so far that Communist leaders were concerned that the fiery condemnation of "capitalist readers" not lead to economic or social disruptions.

"We must be alert against class enemies trying to sow havoc. We must be alert against the presence of people who may by sabotage of production to sabotage the revolution," the editorial warned.

At the same time, it called on the masses to mobilize, unite and collectively criticize the "revisionist line of the unrepentant capitalist readers."

New Quote

It headlined a new quote from Chairman Mao: "Reversing verdicts for the Cultural Revolution will not win people over."

The newspaper also said Chairman Mao recently pointed out that "the socialist revolution has come down on the heads of these people—those in the party who were opposed to the collectivization of agriculture and who feel about criticizing bourgeois rights."

Observers have speculated that criticism of Mr. Teng could lead to attacks on other officials who, like him, were purged during the Cultural Revolution but later rehabilitated.

Department spokesmen said that Mr. Armstrong's main role will be to encourage Europeans to reduce meat prices so that consumers there will eat more beef, pork and chicken and farmers will need more U.S. grain for fattening animals.

Reached by telephone at the ambassador's residence in London yesterday, Mr. Armstrong said there was a "vast potential for marketing U.S. farm products in Europe."

"I might be able to do reasonably effective work for the department," he added. However, he said he would not perform any promotional work in Britain, since that "wouldn't be appropriate" in view of his wife's position.

The wealthy rancher and cattleman accompanied his wife to London last week, when she began her duties.

Mr. Armstrong said that he had been "looking for something productive to do" while abroad when he discussed the marketing role with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts. "He picked it right up," he recalled yesterday.

Paul Dembling, general counsel of the General Accounting Office, watchdog agency of Congress, said he did not know enough about Mr. Armstrong's job to say whether a conflict of interest was involved.

He said, however, that under the law it was irrelevant whether a person is paid or not. If he is

CRITICISM—A wall poster that appeared at Peking University recently criticizes Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and other "capitalist readers" during current nationwide campaign to downgrade them. The photo was obtained by the Tokyo newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

## EEC Court Is Asked to Grant Women Equal Pay—From '62

By David Hawthorn

To them. It is unlikely that the eventual ruling, expected after Easter, will differ much from his recommendation.

Particular Interest

The case has been watched with particular interest by the British and Irish governments, whose representatives have been observing the court's hearings. If the equal-pay article is upheld, women workers in Ireland and Britain could institute claims retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, when those countries joined the EEC.

The matter could be especially difficult for Ireland, which is already involved in a battle with the European Commission over obeying an EEC directive on equal pay that was passed at the end of last year.

Although Ireland has an equal-pay act, the government has introduced an amendment to it which seeks to postpone the act's operation for the next two years. The government pleads that to introduce equal pay during a serious recession would have the effect of thousands being thrown out of their jobs.

EEC diplomats in Brussels would make no formal comment today on the advocate-general's finding. They said they preferred to wait until a judgment is made.

Munitions Blast Kills 3

EAST CAMDEN, Ark., March 10 (AP).—Explosions rocked a munitions factory Monday, leaving three employees dead, one missing and 15 hospitalized. The blasts were apparently touched off by a bolt of lightning, officials said.



ROYAL VISIT—King Hussein and Emperor Hirohito stand at attention during arrival ceremony in Tokyo for the visiting Jordanian monarch. At left is Queen Alia and at right is Empress Nagako. Jordan's royal couple is on a six-day visit.

## Armstrong Retained for Europe Mission

## Husband of Envoy to U.K. to Push U.S. Grain

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—The U.S. Agriculture Department has retained Texas rancher Tobin Armstrong, husband of the U.S. ambassador to Britain, Anne Armstrong, to promote the sale of U.S. feed grains to Europe during the couple's overseas assignment.

The department said that Mr. Armstrong would be unpaid and reimbursed only for travel and expenses while on missions to push U.S. farm exports.

Department spokesmen said that Mr. Armstrong's main role will be to encourage Europeans to reduce meat prices so that consumers there will eat more beef, pork and chicken and farmers will need more U.S. grain for fattening animals.

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He said, however, that under the law it was irrelevant whether a person is paid or not. If he is

she is employed by the federal government, "the whole panoply of conflict of interest comes into play," he said.

Major Goal

U.S. policy on agricultural exports to Europe is one of the thorniest and most politically explosive transatlantic economic issues. A major goal of U.S. negotiators has been to get the Europeans to lower their import barriers to U.S. farm products. The

Europeans have resisted in part by protecting local farmers.

"We want to use him (Armstrong) at meetings, to speeches to try to expand the consumption of animal products," said David Hume, administrator of the Foreign Cultural Service.

Mr. Hume said that Mr. Armstrong may be asked to persuade European feed growers to use more U.S. corn.

## Obituaries

## Attilio Piccioni, 83, a Founder Of Italy's Christian Democracy

ROME, March 10 (AP).—Sen. Attilio Piccioni, 83, a co-founder of the ruling Christian Democratic party, died here today after a long illness. The prominent politician's career was abruptly curtailed after his son was involved in a scandal in 1954.

As party secretary, Mr. Piccioni led the Christian Democrats in 1946 to their biggest electoral victory, clearing the way for Italy to join the Atlantic alliance and keeping the Communists from power.

A native of the Rieti Mountain region near Rome, Mr. Piccioni fought as a pilot in World War I. He was one of the founders of the People's party in 1919 and helped to revive it as the Christian Democratic party in 1943-1945 after a decade of life during the Fascist era.

He was foreign minister in 1954 for less than a year. He resigned when his son Piero, a composer of musical scores for movies, became involved in a scandal concerning a 20-year-old Roman woman who was found dead on a beach from drowning, presumably after a sex orgy. A court later cleared Piero.

Mr. Piccioni was foreign minister again briefly in 1963. But his political role remained secondary.

Lord Camoys

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—Lord Camoys, 62, died yesterday after two months after moving to Stonor Park, the family home, 900 years.

The rising cost of main and other financial aid for the Lord and Lady Camoys, who had been in the 35-bedroom manor since 1950, was cited as a factor.

Protesters Carried Painting of S. to South Sea

ST. ANTHONY, Newfound (AP).—The peace movement says a group of protesters carried a painting of the Virgin Mary to the South Sea, where they planned to burn it.

Members of the environmental group had planned to burn the painting, which was a reproduction of a 16th-century work, in the South Sea, where they planned to burn it.

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Attilio Piccioni in 1954. He was one of the founders of the People's party in 1919 and helped to revive it as the Christian Democratic party in 1943-1945 after a decade of life during the Fascist era.

The book "Skeleton in the Closet" formed the basis for a motion picture "Stella," in 1950 with Victor Mature, Sheridan and David Wray.

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No: 1263 Date: 26-2-1976

## Syrian Arab Republic Ministry of the Euphrates Dam.

## Call for Tenders

For the Execution of the Second Reach of the Lower Main Canal in Section (I) of the Balikh Basin

- The Ministry of the Euphrates Dam in the Syrian Arab Republic expresses its desire to receive tenders for the execution of the Second Reach of the Lower Main Canal in Section (I) of Balikh Basin in Rakka area.
- Required Works: The construction of the Second Reach of the Lower Main Canal (about 52 kms. length) with all pertinent structures.
- Contract documents can be purchased from the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki Avenue, Damascus, Syria, for L.S. (2,000).
- The information and the documents required to be presented with the bid:
  - Particulars about the financial capacity of the firm (its capital, available credits and supporting letters from banks dealing with the firm).
  - Particulars about the technical capacity of the bidding firm to carry the work subject of this tender.
    - Number, qualifications and previous experience of the technical staff to be entrusted with the execution of the Project.
    - Number, type and specifications of the various equipment, machinery and means of transport to be used in the execution of the works.
    - Explanatory note about the method to be adopted in executing the various phases of the required works, with a suggested time-table for the execution of each.
  - A certified list of similar projects already executed by the bidding firm, supplemented with letters from the owners of the executed projects, testifying that all obligations and works were fulfilled to their satisfaction.
- All offers and documents will be accepted in one of the following two languages: Arabic or English.
- The bid shall be accompanied with a provisional deposit equal to three million Syrian pounds. The deposit shall be either in the form of cash deposit or in an accepted letter of guarantee issued by a Syrian Bank or by a foreign bank through the Central Bank of Syria.
- All the works forming the subject of this tender shall be completed in thirty-six months starting from the date of issuing the commencement order. This period includes all days of the calendar year without consideration to any stopping in working days, for whatever reasons, except those mentioned in the General Conditions of the Contract.
- The Administration is not bound to accept the least price offer.
- The tenderer should belong to a country member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).
- In case the Bidder wishes to participate in both bids: this one and that announced at the same date concerning "the Irrigation Drainage and Land Levelling Works in the Second Part of Section (I) of the Balikh Basin," the Bidder is requested to indicate in his offer the percentage of reduction in his prices in case both bids were to be awarded to him, at the same time.
- The date of Monday, the 31 of May, 1976, at 12 o'clock (noon) is the deadline to receive the tenders at the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki Avenue, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

Damascus, February 26, 1976.  
Minister of the Euphrates Dam  
Eng. Souhbi Kahale.

daily is 12p



## FASHION

## A New Name in Ready-to-Wear

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 10 (IHT).—Jean-Claude de Luca is one of the designers to watch on the French ready-to-wear scene.

Unassuming, Mr. de Luca is the kind of man one tends to take for granted. Although he is always around fashion circles, he is too polite to tell you what he is doing. Yes, to be where he is today took great drive and a sense of purpose.

From a bourgeois family (his mother is French, his father Italian and killed), Mr. de Luca dutifully completed his studies and won his lawyer's degree. His father then sent him to Paris to supervise the French branch of his ceramics business. That was seven years ago.

"But I always loved fashion," Mr. de Luca said. Soon, he was hanging around with fashion people and landed a job at Givenchy's as an assistant, which inspired him to do everything from picking up pins to running errands.

Mr. de Luca also took in couture's sense of quality and intricate cut. But one year was enough. "I began to feel isolated," he said. "I longed for mass designing, and the ready-to-wear world." So he took on free-lance jobs designing for men, women, children. "Anything," he said, "anything at all."

Although he hung on, things were not easy. "Manufacturers are not an easy lot," he said. "They kept bugging me because they felt I was not commercial enough. They had me add a pocket here, a button there. What a mess!" he said.

Two Years Ago

Then two years ago, luck came his way when he met an Italian



Jean-Claude de Luca

manufacturer (specializing in suits and coats) who was eager to break onto the Paris scene. They started with a mini-collection of 15 models, which was almost confidential, with no great show, no hoopla. "Press and buyers were simply asked to come see us in our showrooms, Avenue de l'Opéra."

That was three seasons ago and the collection was a hit. Mr. de Luca was given his own boutique at Galerie Lafayette's choice fashion corner on the third floor and next to Sonia Rykiel and Christian Aujard. His clean styles, sense of quality and moderate prices also won him ample space at Victrola's, one of the most discriminating boutiques in Paris.

Mr. de Luca's success comes from two things: his sense of color and his understanding of light, unlined clothes. He was way ahead with a warm range of red, blue and yellow when Paris was still

bogged down in dull grays and khakis. When color exploded on the Paris scene, Mr. de Luca had already made a niche for himself.

His styles qualify as soft sports-wear with a great deal of color coordination to make for endless mix-and-match combinations. His clothes are basically clean-cut, simple separates. They have an adult ring which may result from his stay at Givenchy's. This spring, he played around with flannel, gabardine and stripes but always on the same hot color palette. The best sellers: a slick raincoat cut like a long, slit shirt, his blazers, including a white sweater one, and one-shouldered printed crêpe de chine dresses worn over narrow pants.

He has a keen sense of quality when it comes to fabrics and uses a lot of Irish and Italian wools and silks. Again his brief spell with couture may account for his respect for well-finished garments.

Prices have done the rest. They are low, by French ready-to-wear standards: 200 francs for a cotton blazer, 180 for a skirt, but one must figure double that when the fabrics turn to wool.

The European ready-to-wear season is busier and more spread out than usual. It starts with Italy where top designers are grouped in Milan for a week of showings (March 23 to March 27). Then, instead of heading right into the International Ready-to-Wear Salon (as was the case for many years), there will be a full week during which young French designers will have a chance to express themselves (March 29 to April 3).



Paris, pullover and jacket by Jean-Claude de Luca.

The salon (with 1,100 exhibitors) will open at the Porte de Versailles from April 3 until April 8, April 2 through April 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel from April 8 until April 11. The more run-of-the-mill London Fashion Exhibition will be held at Earl's Court.

British ready-to-wear follows with some 27 designers showing at the Inn on the Park and 37 at the Intercontinental Hotel from April 8 until April 11. The more run-of-the-mill London Fashion Exhibition will be held at Earl's Court.

## Shattering Experience at the Met

By Edward C. Burks

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Beverly Sills let fly a few high notes at Lincoln Center and guess what happened.

Nineteen jumbo goblets were shattered, a mirror was blasted off the wall, a punch bowl jumped in the air, and a prop chandelier fell on the head of the television comedienne Carol Burnett.

All the high jinks on stage—Sills-Burnett duets, torch songs and vaudeville-style hoofing—were part of a spoof being videotaped for a television spectacular for the fall.

In the make-believe world of the Met it was Thanksgiving, and Miss Sills was giving Miss Burnett the bird—with plenty of coloratura trimmings.

Before it was over Miss Sills had not only apparently shattered all those goblets—made out of sugar and water—but had also added such torch songs as "Am I Blue," "I Got a Right to Sing the Blues" and "Some of These Days" to her repertoire.

Met in December

Until December the diva and the television star had never met. Miss Burnett had seen Miss Sills on television talk shows—never in an opera—and decided that her warmth, sense of humor and "realness" would make her the ideal partner in a television special.

The taping session, before an audience of about 2,000 persons who paid \$15 to \$25 in contributions to the Metropolitan Opera, lasted about two hours. It was repeated yesterday. The best parts of the two days' work will



Carol Burnett, left, and Beverly Sills belt out a number.

be used for the televised show.

During the current opera season, Sills has withstood the sies of "Corinth" and died of "Corinth" as Verdi's Violetta in "La Traviata."

But Sills and Miss Burnett certainly have an operatic first as partners in the tragic farce "The Slave Girl," the slave girl, in the final act of Puccini's "Turandot." There was no staid, staid tenor—no Franco Corelli or Placido Domingo—straining with his captors trying to save her from death. Just Carol Burnett making it a mournful duet as she sang "Time House Blues."

In surveying the Met, Miss Sills then announced, "My real name is Bubbles Silverman from Brooklyn," and the two partners then went into their finale, "It's Bubbles and Burnett, together at the Met."

For the taping, the National Endowment for the Arts is matching ticket revenue dollar for dollar. Since tickets were available through the Met's regular subscription department, a large number of opera fans attended. Their appreciation of the serious moments when Miss Sills sang portions of Puccini operas and engaged in coloratura pyrotechnics in a Donizetti bel canto aria was evidenced, by long applause.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

## The Herb That Invites Extremism

DILL, Joseph Wechsberg once wrote, is the "most frequently used herb in Polish cooking—in the soup, with the boiled potatoes, mixed in with the vegetables. Sometimes I think the Poles overdo the dill business."

It is true that dill invites extremism: It is used with excessive generosity in regions addicted to it, and not at all elsewhere. The regions addicted to it seem to be, historically at least, the wrong ones. Dill is supposed to have originated in the Mediterranean basin, but today it is the cold central and northern areas of Europe which go in for it, while the South leaves it pretty much alone.

In like the Poles, the Russians are big on dill. Hungary is the chief producer of dill seed today, which today has almost supplanted the seed itself as a seasoning. Scandinavians dote on dill, and Germans have nothing against it.

In France, however, it is so little known that some dictionaries unblushingly explain that it is the same thing as fennel, or, alternatively, anise. (It is indeed called properly in France "false anise" or "bastard fennel").

Northern France seems not to know that it exists, southern France has heard of it, but seldom uses it.

I have been told that its leaves

sometimes go into salads in Italy, but I have never come across it there myself. In Asia, it is most cultivated in India. The United States (where Oregon and Idaho are also important producers of dill seed oil) has adopted it to preserve cucumbers or gherkins so generally that it is the seasoner, not the main ingredient, which gives its name to the dill pickle.

The dill pickle is easily obtainable on the market, but it is so inferior to the homemade version that they hardly seem the same food. The drawback about making your own is that your home has to be able to produce its own cucumbers and dill. Dill is easy to grow, however, and will give you fresh seasonings all summer long, especially if you take the precaution of making successive sowings of it. All parts of the plant are aromatic. Its flavor has been described as resembling caraway, but without its sharpness. It has also been compared to fennel, but neither opinion gives much idea of what dill tastes like if you have never tried it. Dill tastes like dill.

Other Uses

In addition to being used for pickles, dill often goes into potato salad and sauerkraut. It is also used to give a special flavor to vinegar (through its leaves) or to spiced bread (usually through its seeds, though James Beard

has written that when he makes dill bread he prefers to use the leaves). It is also often used with cabbage (to which it is supposed to contribute digestibility), with other vegetables (especially those which are boiled in a minimum of water), with fish, stews, soups, fish and vegetable sauces, veal, pork, kidneys, apple pie (seeds sprinkled on the crust) and even chutney.

Of venerable age, dill is probably, though not certainly, identical with the aneth of antiquity. It is indeed called aneth in French and is sometimes bottled in England under that name; its scientific name is *Anethum graveolens*. The ancient Romans mixed aneth oil with the food of their gladiators in the belief that it was tonic, and it may have been in the same spirit that dill seeds were given to American children a century or two back to chew in church to keep them awake during long sermons. Hence they were called "meetin' seeds." This seems to be in contradiction with the meaning of the word, which comes from the Norse dilla, to lull, and indeed in England dill water, a concoction made from dill seeds, has been used since Saxon times to lull babies to sleep. Perhaps it accomplishes this by getting rid of wind in infants, for it has long been considered as good for flatulence. It is also held to be able to check hiccups and suppress snoring, to say nothing of foiling sorcery.

Verbena, clover, aneth, St. John's wort.

Baffle the witch and turn her spells to naught says an old jingle.

Aphrodisiac or Not

According to some writers, dill is aphrodisiac; according to others it is just the opposite. Michael Drayton, a 16th-17th-century English poet, wrote that it was; his contemporary, the Italian naturalist Pierandrea Mattioli, said it was an anti-aphrodisiac. Brides in Flanders used to wear a sprig of it, but with what intent I am unable to say.

The soporific effect of dill operated for adults as well as for children, for one may judge from an entry in "The Ladies Indispensable Companion," an American made mecum published in 1854. It reads:

Wash the head in a decoction of dill seed, and smell of it frequently.

Valid advice, no doubt, but it requires a highly flexible neck.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

## The Ghost of Rachmaninoff At a Recital Hall in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 10 (IHT).—The piano recitalist delighting a full and attentive house in the Purcell Room on the South Bank last night died just 33 years ago, on March 20, 1943. Had he lived, he would have been 103 a week from Saturday. He was Sergei Rachmaninoff.

Had he been present in more animate form than the photographs projected on a large screen, the piano would have stood at right angles to the audience in the usual fashion, exposing the artist's right profile. As it was, the piano, an Erard/Amples of 1927, was placed with the keyboard in full view so that the listener could watch the keys as they reacted to performances made by Rachmaninoff in paper rolls 50 years ago.

Technique

This so-called "reproducing" technique, perfected in the early years of this century, and subsequently rendered obsolete by the phonograph, represented the ultimate refinement in the evolution of mechanical pianos, and attracted many of the world's greatest piano virtuosos, Rachmaninoff among them, at a time when recording of piano on the phonograph was far from satisfactory. Listening to this recital, and mentally comparing what we heard with what one can hear on modern phonograph recording, and even with what can be heard on the records Rachmaninoff made, one could not help but rejoice in the immediate presence of the sounding piano and gladly make allowances for a sound that hardly matched that of the pianos Rachmaninoff played in public.

Many Virtues

One missed the unique size of Rachmaninoff's tone, and the extraordinary dimensions of his dynamic range, but many of the

treasured virtues and idiosyncrasies of his playing, including the rhythmic vagaries and his way of reshaping almost anything he played according to his own pronounced compositional predilections, came through vividly enough.

The program was devoted mostly to smaller pieces of the salon variety by himself and others including, of course, the preludes in G minor and C sharp minor. But it also included a stunning account of Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor suggesting that Rachmaninoff had read, and may even have believed, some of the fulsome prose in the Amples catalogue, theatrically and hilariously delivered by the recital's producer and urbane master of ceremonies, Rex Lawson.

"Cock-a-Doodle Dandy," written by Sean O'Casey when he was 70, "has the usual O'Casey charm and litely alliterative language, but the sentimentality has seared into asperity," writes Mel Gussow. It centers around a joyless town of snugg men and a repressive church where hope lies with the women, resurgent as they hear the cry of the symbolic, apparently liberating, cock. "The humor," says Gussow, "relies to great extent on stage effects and tricks" which the director, Ronald Fraser, stresses. He is "enjoying the play's contrivances," writes Gussow. Jim Hardy did the set. Gussow found the men in the cast, Terence M. Sullivan and S.G. Benson, "a bit too severe," but the women, Alison Mills, Suzanne Collins and Bonnie Brewster, he calls "a trio of vivid actresses who considerably lighten the evening." In all, Gussow thought, "the freshness of the production is invigorating."

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## U.S. Government Oilmen...

The U.S. government is about to embark on a venture into the international oil trade that holds the potential for dramatically altering the economic relations between this country and the oil-producing states.

The opportunity for a government role in what has traditionally been a domain of the major multinational oil companies comes from the mandate for a strategic oil reserve, one element of national energy policy on which Congress and the Ford administration found ready accord.

This billion-barrel stockpile, to be accumulated over the coming seven years, is designed to insulate the United States from a boycott such as occurred in 1973; eventually the reserve could replace imports from the Arab oil lands for as long as one year. Stored in underground salt caverns, oil can be pumped out much faster for current consumption than from a natural oil field.

Authorizing the stockpile in one of the

least controversial sections of last year's energy bill, Congress left open how the reserve supplies are to be acquired. There is always the option of filling the storage facilities with domestically produced crude from the naval petroleum reserves; a House-Senate conference finally reached agreement last week on long-pending legislation to authorize full-scale production at Elk Hills, Calif., and two other federally owned fields.

But such a "draw America first" policy has obvious drawbacks and considering the current buyer's market in the world oil trade—ample supplies and excess production capacity—the Federal Energy Administration has decided to start shopping around among foreign oil producers. The goal is direct government-to-government purchase contracts of several years duration, at prices considerably below the going rate for the commercial market. FEA chief Frank Zarb has already opened discussions with Venezuela.

## ...vs. OPEC

An active government oil-buying program could become a powerful instrument for dealing with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—one that must be used with great subtlety if it is not to backfire. Government orders at market prices would determine the policy of trying to bring oil prices down; yet too heavy-handed an attempt to undercut the cartel prices might force greater cohesion and suspicion in OPEC.

Balancing that risk, however, the security of long-term purchase orders, coupled with the prospect of U.S. technological commitment to expand foreign production facilities, might become highly attractive to some of the less-developed producing states which

are particularly vulnerable to oil trade whims and cycles.

Prof. Morris A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, long an advocate of a government oil-buying program, proposes a government purchasing agency which would control all oil imports. Adelman believes that a system of sealed bids by individual oil-producing states would be a quick and effective means of splitting up the cartel and bringing prices down.

Whether the present government buying proposal eventually spills over into the commercial market or not, the entry of the United States into the world trade, as a government, opens a wide range of political and economic options for future U.S. relations with the OPEC cartel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Italian Shoes, Japanese Steel

President Ford's next major foreign policy decisions concern nothing more dramatic than shoes, steel—and jobs. But they will require him to think carefully about this country's immense and growing foreign trade. The U.S. shoemakers and the specialty steel industry have now obtained rulings from the U.S. International Trade Commission that they have been injured by imports. There is little point in expanding on the weakness of the ITC's economic analysis or the confusion of its findings. It has published its verdicts, and under the 1974 Trade Act the President now has to make up his mind what to do with them. The ITC has called for protectionist quotas on imports of stainless steel and shoes, and for shockingly high tariffs on shoes.

The consequences of Mr. Ford's decisions will be substantial. Take the Italian example. Of the \$1 billion worth of shoes coming into the United States every year, one-third comes from Italy. It comprises a huge part—\$1 out of every \$7—of Italy's sales to the United States. Italy already buys a good deal more in this country, incidentally, than the United States buys there. Italy is already in very serious trouble with inflation and unemployment, which in turn accelerates the decline of the present government. The Communists' strength has been steadily rising.

If the United States now hits with a prohibitive tariff on its shoes—the Tariff Commission proposes rates up to 35 per cent—the effects are not hard to foresee. Last December the State Department wanted to try to keep the government propped up a little longer. Now the Trade Commission urges tariffs that would give a drastic jolt to the fragile Italian economy. Italians, watching the performance, sometimes murmur that the United States does not seem to know exactly what it is trying to accomplish. They have a point.

The Italian footwear coming into this country is not cheap. But it sells well because the Italian manufacturers have been highly responsive to rapid changes in styles here. The U.S. shoemakers have not kept up, and now they want the U.S. government to protect them from the results of their own inability to stay in style. If the President were misguided enough to accept the Tariff Commission's recommendations, who would get hurt? First of all, the consumers, who would suddenly find the imports costing vastly more. Next, the U.S. retailers would suffer, as prices rose and sales dropped. The tariffs that are supposed to preserve jobs in U.S. factories may cost other Americans their jobs in the stores. Finally, the tariffs would eventually hurt people who make other U.S. products for sale in Italy—since Italy would surely retaliate.

There are certain foreign industries that would doubtless welcome a U.S. swing to protectionism. The specialty steel case illustrates the point. In many parts of the world steelmakers regard a cartel as the normal and orderly way of conducting business. The European Coal and Steel Community was built on the foundations of the prewar German cartels. The Europeans have now imposed quotas on Japanese steel shipped to Europe. The specialty steelmakers want a similar arrangement for the United States. People on both sides of the case see it as a precedent for the entire steel industry.

The recent troubles of the steelmakers are the result of the recession, in which worldwide steel consumption fell drastically. It is the custom of the U.S. steel industry, in recessions, to maintain prices and cut production. Most foreign steelmakers do the opposite, cutting prices and maintaining production. As a result, during the trough of the recession, they sharply increased their share of the U.S. market. Some of them got subsidies, in one degree or another, from their home governments to help keep employment up. The remedies to this abuse are enforcement of the present anti-dumping laws and international negotiations on subsidies. A great variety of the goods in international trade is now subsidized—including, of course, many U.S. exports—and there is urgent need for agreement on these subsidies. No country is entitled to a free hand in pumping up its own employment levels at its neighbors' expense. If the industrial nations cannot get the subsidies under control, the drift toward quotas and cartels may become irresistible.

U.S. trade quotas would impose a heavy burden, in the end, upon Americans. Last week, for example, at a press conference that the steelworkers called, the president of the United Steelworkers of America, I. W. Abel, angrily said that Americans "let steel come in so that we can sell soybeans someplace." Exactly. If the United States cut the Japanese sales of stainless steel here, the Japanese will have fewer dollars to buy U.S. foodstuffs. That's fine with Mr. Abel, but the soybean producers will doubtless take a different view.

At the same press conference, someone put a question about prices to Richard P. Simmons, president of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.: If the President imposes quotas to protect his industry from foreign competition, would Mr. Simmons support wage and price controls to protect the consumers from his industry? Mr. Simmons replied that he opposes wage and price controls. He puts his faith in the free market, he said. But a country under import quotas is not everybody's idea of a free market.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

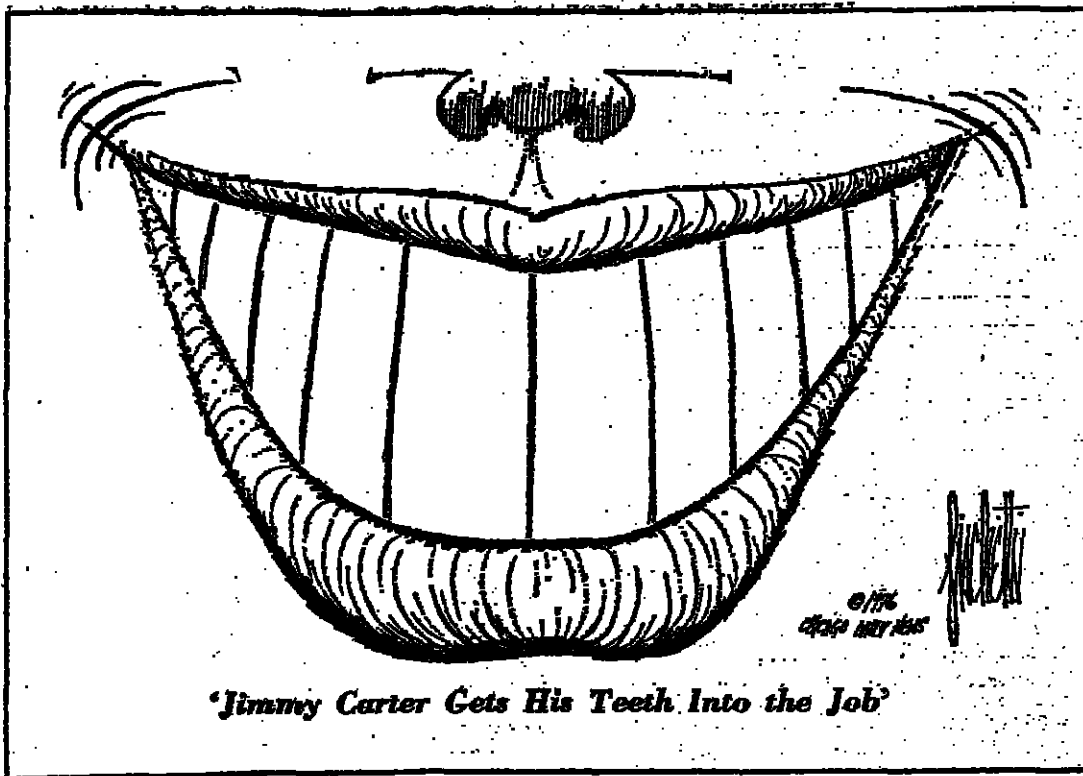
March 11, 1901

TOKYO—In the opinion of well-informed sources here, regarding the situation created by the Russo-Chinese Treaty respecting Manchuria, the idea seems to be generally accepted that Russia's action is a gigantic bluff inspired by the notion that England's hands are tied in South Africa, and that Germany will not and Japan dare not interfere with Russia's designs on Manchuria.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1926

WASHINGTON—Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, predicts that the new American woman of the future, the kind present-day kindergarten kiddies will have for sweethearts and wives, will be thinner by several inches, flat as a pancake but much more intelligent than the Charleston flapper of today. She will also be stronger than a lot of men of today.



## Peking: Debate Over U.S. Links

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Peking radicals are sharpening their knives for Hua Guo-feng, the new acting Premier, on the grounds that he wants to develop China's links with the United States and to acquire U.S. military technology. Both his own position and Peking's pro-U.S. policy are seriously threatened. The radicals, who tasted blood last month when they got rid of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, just as he was about to take over formally the country's management on the death of Premier Chou En-lai, are not going to give up easily.

The evidence between the lines of the Chinese press which leads to these conclusions makes it clear that Hua has powerful allies. The army, which would stand to gain from a policy designed to secure modern Western weapons, has not so far joined in the attacks on Hua. But the military commanders also favored his predecessor, Teng, who restored the centralized military system. Yet they could not save him, even though he too was anxious to give them the military technology they wanted.

The attacks on Hua are disguised in several ways, but politically the most significant is the press campaign which blames him for impeding the wrong direction to China's science and technology program. Hua, who is not named in the press attacks, has been in charge of the science and technology program for about a year, and it may therefore be deduced that he is the target of the campaign. He has never been publicly named to this post, but a number of signs, such as his meetings with foreign scientists visiting China—clearly identify him as holding it.

### 'State of Crisis'

The press campaign makes it clear that the unnamed man in charge of the program has been saying that Chinese science "is now in a state of crisis"—"stagnant, confused, paralyzed." He complained that Chinese technology had tried to rely on its own resources instead of getting help from abroad. He argued that the crisis "could be resolved only by relying on foreign experts."

The radicals answer that to do so would be to let "the Chinese destiny be tied to the waist of foreigners." If China gave up the policy of self-reliance, they maintain, it could neither attain economic independence nor assert its "political independence." They hint at the defense aspects of the debate by declaring China's space satellite program.

China, they argue, succeeded in launching its satellite, but only at the cost of alienating the country from the leftist path of Maoist-Communist virtue. "The satellites going up to the sky are but a sham," they say, "while the red flag falling to the ground is the reality." The satellite effort is, of course, closely linked to China's ballistic missile program, which is several years in arrears, and to its space reconnaissance program.

### Blind in Space

Without a spy satellite, China would be in no position to anticipate a Soviet attack. But Chinese purchasing enquiries in the West suggest that, without foreign help, it may be another 10 years before Peking develops an efficient spy satellite of its own. Those who want Western scientific aid, says the Peking People's Daily, claim that this would provide "the only way to avoid being blind."

The Washington debate on whether China should be given military-technological aid came to the surface last September with an article in Foreign Policy by Michael Pillsbury, a Rand analyst whose passionate advocacy of this course is said by some of his opponents to spring from ulterior motives. They point to Rand's connection with the Pentagon, which believes that a China armed with modern weapons could draw off some of the Soviet heat from the United States, without presenting a serious threat to the West.

Henry Kissinger's main concern is that to give such aid to China would upset the Russians and could deal yet another blow to détente. Although he must be well aware of Chinese needs, he argues that Peking has not asked for U.S. aid, and that it is not

for Washington to take the matter with them. No doubt he would prefer them to come to him with a request, for this would put the United States in a position to name its own price. Yet this is precisely why the Peking leaders, who want to develop the links with the United States, cannot ask directly for U.S. aid. They have already been scouted by the radicals of selling out to the United States for a state of peace. Any formal request for U.S. aid from Acting Premier Hua would lay him open to the charge that he is indeed willing to abandon China's "political independence"—as the People's Daily hinted in exchange for arms.

### Bleak Outlook

In today's climate in Peking, with Hua's own political survival at stake, he is hardly likely to take such risks. In today's climate in Washington, with the West, speed up the development of industry, accept the West's technology and modern weapons—at the risk, as the radicals maintain, of losing the national character, the unique Maoist individuality.

There is a third way: to restore the alliance with the Soviet Union, and there are strong hints that some Chinese leaders have been contemplating even this possibility. Perhaps offering China some of the arms it wants may help the pro-Western faction in Peking to buy the time it needs. It could also discourage the Kremlin from trying to follow up its Angola adventure elsewhere.

test by Hua, would entail a departure from the Maoist model instead of giving priority to agriculture and to the preservation of the peasant society which forms the base of the Maoist model. The new five-year plan—which was due to begin in January—would in effect have given priority to industry.

### Hints

The Chinese press has hinted that this was one of the major issues. But industrialization, too, could have been carried out only with aid from the West.

Once again the issue is the same as it has been in every one of the Peking power struggles of recent years. Should China pull itself up by its own bootstraps, however long it may take, and at whatever cost it may entail, while maintaining its isolation from the rest of the world? Or should it open the gates to the West, speed up the development of industry, accept the West's technology and modern weapons—at the risk, as the radicals maintain, of losing the national character, the unique Maoist individuality?

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## Springtime in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The first signs of spring in Washington are the yellow-green willows along the Potomac, the tulip trees in the park behind the Interior Department and the lovely star magnolia at the northwest gate of the White House. And every time this miracle happens in the spring, reminding us of the renewing rhythms of life, we get a victory blast from the north and it snows.

So it has been this week in Washington. Just when CBS was telling us on the morning news that there really were some things we could count on in Washington, that the capital was alive again with flowering trees, the snow drifted over the Esplanade and buried the daffodils.

This is precisely the way it has been in the political world as well. New boys like Jimmy Carter have blossomed in New Hampshire and withered in Massachusetts and bloomed again in Florida. Old boys like Scoop Jackson, Mr. Dean and George Wallace have blossomed in Boston and wilted elsewhere, but later in the big states of Illinois, New York and California, nature will sort them out.

### A Pause

So, after the Florida primary, there is a pause. The tests of the peripheral states of the Eastern Seaboard are over, and there is time to think about what the candidates have been saying about the larger questions of the world.

If you have been listening, you might well think from what some of them have been saying, that the foreign policy of the United States is a disaster—almost as irrational as our crazy system of

picking national party leaders—but the political weather is even more unpredictable than the national weather so herewith is a minority report.

The world doesn't stop to accommodate the candidates or fit their arguments. It goes on like the spring and the storms, and may not this time be quite as bad as some of the candidates say.

Despite all the complicated and dangerous problems of arms control—in a world now spending more than \$80 billion a year on weapons—plus all the other international issues of Middle East, strategy, trade, money, energy, etc., it is hard to believe that this election's foreign policy problems are more alarming than they were in the other major elections, or that Scoop Jackson or Ronald Reagan have the answers to our dilemma.

### Momentous Issues

In the election of 1944, we were confronted by the momentous issues of the coming peace settlement and the strategic and political balance of power in the world. In the other major elections of 1948, we were already deep into the cold war with the Soviet Union, then in possession of nuclear weapons.

By the election of 1952, we were at war in Korea, and in the elections of the 1960s and early 1970s, we were involved in the most serious military battles of the Bay of Pigs. In a divided world of competing national states, there is no end of trouble, but comparatively few scarcely justifies all the gloomy literature and rhetoric of the present time.

## Letters

### U.S. Arms to Egypt

The Ford administration seems to be completely uninterested in defending its preliminary decision to commence what may be a long-term arms sales relationship with Egypt.

The argument being used by Messrs. McCloskey and Sisco is that Mr. Sadat has shown a desire to end his dependence on the Soviet Union, or as the secretary of defense put it: The Egyptian government "indicated an inclination to move away from a Soviet system of supply and forward to a U.S. relationship of some sort." With all due respect, this argument is senseless. By supplying both Egyptian and Israeli military hardware the Ford administration may be assured of only one certain outcome: an Israeli pre-emptive strike, when Jerusalem feels that Cairo feels

strong enough to commence hostilities (Oct. 1973); or an Egyptian assault on a "red liberation" justification, when Cairo feels the C-130 planes and their followers provide it with a military edge.

Should a consideration of spheres of influence override the one for peace and human life? And will U.S. interests really be served if Egypt and Israel start fighting? It might sound ridiculous, but not impossible, to envisage U.S. Air Force planes unleashing ammunition simultaneously in Tel Aviv and Alexandria during a Middle East war. This will guarantee that about the same number of people will be killed on each side. And maybe this will be the practical, though hardly, outcome of the schismatic, "even-handedness."

MOTY ARIEEL

## A Peaceful Alternative To Policy of Apartheid

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—To Washington, gathering debate on Africa, Jonathan Ngunane has something objective to add. The views of a black South African in political exile who offers a peaceful blueprint to a socially open, democratic society in all of southern Africa.

Ngunane (pronounced ngu-nee), 58, is a Zulu political activist who was vice-president of South Africa's Liberal party while writer Alan Paton was its chairman. Forced to leave his country in 1963, he has lived in Washington for the last six years, teaching and writing.

At a moment when racial confrontation in southern Africa is sharpening and a possible Krieger trip to Africa in April is focusing new attention on the prospects for U.S. policy, it seems a most worthwhile idea to give Ngunane's ideas an airing.

He believes that the United States can no longer stay in its posture of the last 15 years preaching African self-determination on the basis of a negotiated settlement. The tide of African nationalism is rolling southward—Rhodesia and Mozambique are now in a state of war—and something more effective had to be done to slow or stop the outbreak of hostilities.

### U.S. Has Access

Only the United States, he thinks, has the access on both sides of the African color line to play a constructive role. The United States has, too, he adds, its own considerable economic self-interest in securing future access to Africa's resources and markets, and a strategic interest as well.

What should the U.S. role be? To lend sympathy and support as best it can to a peaceful alternative to apartheid, which is the concept of racial apartheid or separation on which South Africa now is run.

Ngunane would start from what he describes as an ever-growing economic reality: although racial South Africa is segregated, economically the races are becoming increasingly more interdependent. Not only are economic pressures forcing the government to set aside the institutional color bar, but also black workers' strikes (448 in 1973 and 376 in 1974) are becoming a more potent weapon. And South Africa's mines and other work forces need tens of thousands of foreign workers—Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and "B-L-S" (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland).

First with those five foreign states and later with South Africa, Ngunane would try to organize the work force for

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Circulation: 100,000 copies daily



## Pound Drops 3 Cents Against Dollar

Puts Pressure on the French Franc

PARIS, March 10 (Reuters).—The pound sterling took another battering today as the dollar continued to put pressure on the French franc.

British currency lost three pence against the dollar, closing at 168 pence after touching a new low of 165 pence earlier in the day.

The franc was pinned to its permitted limit against the dollar by the pound's depreciation since the start of the year.

Dealers said sterling's weakness appears to have shaken the confidence of exchange rate speculators in Europe.

The immediate threat to the franc came from the pound's depreciation since the start of the year, which has led to a loss of confidence in the franc's ability to maintain its value against the dollar.

Dealers said today that "the pound is the sign of the dollar's strength."

Trading in London, and in New York, was brought more to the fore when the pound's depreciation since the start of the year, which has led to a loss of confidence in the franc's ability to maintain its value against the dollar.

Dealers here said the Bank of England spent \$200 million from its reserves today in an attempt to support sterling—more than it had on Monday's particular day.

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## Chrysler Cuts Its Dream to Size

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, March 10 (NYT).—Chrysler Corp.'s dream to rank as one of Detroit's Big Three at home and be a multinational globe-straddler abroad—is no more. And the change is no mere setback to be restored when sales perk up. It's permanent.

Instead of great gambles for great gains—the traditional Chrysler approach—the new management's goal is simply to make a good and steady profit. "The focus is return on investment," John Riccardo, the chairman, said in an interview.

Just one year ago, the auto maker was back-to-the-wall, its sales and market share slumping. In Detroit, they joked about "the new Chrysler warranty: 12,000 miles or until the company goes out of business, whichever comes first."

Five months ago Mr. Riccardo and Eugene Caferio, the president, took over from Lynn Townsend, the former chairman who spent over a decade expanding the company—even into sid resorts—and put \$500 million into acquiring overseas subsidiaries.

In that short a time, the two top executives have put through policies and have adopted a management style that runs counter to the direction and methods of Mr. Townsend. Instead of expansion, they have either sold or sought to make viable losing operations. They have sold part of the Airtemp heating and air conditioning division and were prepared to dump Chrysler United Kingdom into the lap of the British government, until it offered a plan that will possibly pump \$55 million into the subsidiary to make it profitable.

Careful Planning

Instead of trying costly competition in every segment of the automobile market with a full line, they plan to specialize, pick their spots carefully and see if they can sell as many cars but in fewer segments.

Instead of building more plant capacity, integrating vertically, they plan to buy components from other auto makers (the recent engine purchase agreement with Volkswagen is an example) and are aggressively seeking to sell major components to competitors and thus keep Chrysler's plants busier and more efficient.

Instead of developing new products from the ground up, they plan to draw on existing cars for new models (such as their French Simca 1307 for a domestic subcompact) and spin off new cars from a few basic designs. Instead of pushing cars on dealers and keeping the pressure on to sell cars, they are, in the words of Mr. Riccardo, "fine tuning" production and keeping inventories in balance.

Big Profits Expected

Chrysler expects to build 300,000 cars here in the first quarter compared with 151,000 last year, when it lost a record \$94.1 million in the three months. In the fourth quarter of 1975 the net loss was \$27.1 million, but without special non-recurring losses Chrysler would have had earnings of \$34.8 million for the December quarter. The auto maker is expected to now begin earning sizable profits since top management does not expect to have any big non-recurring losses in the near future.

The challenge is to keep the overhead low enough for break-even in a future downturn but still come up with enough new products to appeal to a broad sector of car buyers. Last year, Chrysler's share of domestic car sales, excluding imports, fell to 14.5 per cent from more than 18 per cent the year before. Last month, Chrysler's sales share was back to 18.3 per cent.

"Whatever we do, we have to get enough volume on each car and truck so that the cost compares with what others (auto makers) do," Mr. Riccardo said. "When we don't have the volume, we've got to get the cost structure down."

"We've got to be right," he added, "the smaller you are, the more right you've got to be."

## Some Economists Are Worried

## Use of Inflation Clause Spreads in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP-DJ).—Increasing use of various hedges to parry the effects of inflation in various parts of the U.S. economy may make it more difficult to curb inflation in the years ahead.

Recently there has been an introduction of inflation escalators into a myriad of contractual arrangements, ranging from wage pacts and commercial leases to insurance benefits and long-term purchase contracts that are central to the economy's price structure.

The escalators adjust the amount of future payments by a percentage equal to the rise in the consumer price index or some other measure of inflation.

The purpose of this "indexation," as economists call it, is to help people and firms cope with inflation by insulating them from drops in purchasing power. The problem with escalation, some economists say, is that it may institutionalize inflation in a nation's economy.

Meanwhile, inflation itself is still barreling along. Although the rise in the cost of living in the United States is moderating—from 12.5 per cent in 1974 to 7 per cent last year and to an expected 6 to 7 per cent this year, the rate remains torrid by historical U.S. standards; a 7-per cent inflation rate compounded annually doubles the cost of living in about 10 years.

Idea Spreading

So it probably is not surprising that indexation is spreading rapidly—though so unobtrusively that few people seem to be aware of its extent. Among the examples of its recent growth:

- About 5.9 million workers of the 10.5 million covered by major labor contracts are protected by cost-of-living escalators, up sharply from only 2.8 million in 1970.

- Pensions of 31.2 million Social Security recipients, allotments of 18.7 million food-stamp users, annuities of 2.6 million military and federal civil service retirees and survivors of 35 million school children have been indexed during the past four years.

- Cost-escalator clauses have spread markedly in long-term delivery contracts covering such key products as gas, oil, coal, sulphur, petrochemicals and capital goods.

- On business loans running a year or more, major banks have largely abandoned fixed interest rates in favor of floating rates.

- A switch to variable-rate mortgages from fixed-rate loans is gaining ground.

- Life, auto and property insurance policies in which benefits and premium levels are tied to inflation are being offered by a number of insurers.

- And most commercial office leases and some shopping-center leases now include escalator clauses for operating costs and real estate taxes.

Indexation is not a new idea, of course. Some South American and European nations, suffering from rampant inflation, have extensively indexed their economies. In Brazil, for instance, even bank savings deposits, pensions and government debt securities are periodically "corrected" for inflation.

Yet despite the spread of indexation, economists and other experts are sharply divided on its desirability.

Advocates claim that escalators help protect inflation's traditional victims—the poor, the retired living on fixed incomes and the financially unsophisticated.

University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman argues that indexation makes anti-inflationary policies such as tight credit politically palatable by reducing their recessionary impact.

Critics Are Worried

But other economists worry that full-scale indexation would sap the public's will to resist inflation. Critics also say that in inflationary times, indexation causes rising prices to ripple through the economy faster because the increases are institutionalized automatically under escalator clauses.

And they argue that escalators can accelerate inflation under certain other conditions, particularly when it is largely caused by supply disruptions such as poor food harvests or an oil boycott.

Nearly as mixed as economists' opinions is the record of indexation in other countries. Although Brazil's economy grew dramatically and inflation abated since indexation began in 1964—aided by the heavy-handed monetary and fiscal policies imposed by its military regime—the price level rose 35 per cent in both 1974 and 1975, up from annual increases of less than 20 per cent in the previous two years.

In Israel, which indexes extensively, the cost of living surged 52 per cent in 1974 and 32 per cent in 1975. In Finland, hyperinflation caused scrapping of most escalation in favor of wage-price controls.

The French, Belgian and Dutch companies have taken advantage of the recent steep decline in the value of the Italian lira and all paid their fines in that currency.

The fines were set by the commission in units of account, the usual denomination in which EEC transactions are made. Since the judgment failed to stipulate the currency to be used to pay the fines, the companies decided to pay in the currency with the lowest conversion value at the moment. In the case of one French firm, fined 100,000 units of account, the intended value of the fine was 555,000 francs. But by paying in lira on the current rate of exchange, the cost to the company is only 340,000 francs.

Commission officials are in a dilemma. Some feel the companies should be taken back to the Court of Justice in Luxembourg to amend the text of the judgment on them. Others believe this would be a dubious judicial maneuver in which the EEC might not succeed.

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## U.S. Trust Takes Step to Bankruptcy

After Banks Refuse New Loan Agreement

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).—Financially troubled Continental Mortgage Investors, the nation's second largest real estate investment trust last year, has filed for reorganization under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Continental, second in size only to the Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust, said the action was necessary because its 103 bank creditors could not agree on renegotiation of its bank loan debts, which totaled \$508.3 million. In addition to bank debt, the trust listed senior long-term debt at \$43.5 million. It was in default on both loan agreements.

Of the 103 bank creditors, Continental said in a statement that all but 26 of the banks had agreed to its proposal for a new loan agreement but that five of the latter group had said they definitely would not agree.

The most prominent of that group were the Bank of America, which held \$10.5 million of debt; Morgan Guaranty Trust, with \$8.7 million; and Crocker National Bank, with \$3.8 million of debt. Each of these banks, incidentally, have minimized their exposure to loans to real estate investment trusts over the years in comparison with counterparts of approximately the same size.

In related news, IDS Realty Trust, another major trust with substantial financial troubles, announced yesterday that for the second time in as many weeks a bank creditor has demanded immediate payment of a loan to the trust.

The demand by the IDS creditor, which the Minneapolis-based trust refused to identify, was for \$15 million. Last week First National Bank of St. Paul demanded immediate payment of a \$10-million loan to the trust. At that time, and again yesterday, IDS said that if the banks did not withdraw their demands it might have to seek protection from them in bankruptcy court.

IDS is advised and managed by IDS Mortgage Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of investors Minneapolis-based IDS Investment Services Inc., a Minneapolis-based investment fund underwriting and advisory concern.

The action against IDS Realty Trust, which has nearly \$300 million in loans due banks, comes on the heels of similar actions against LMI Investors and the UMET Trust, two other real estate trusts, and Dominion Mortgage, which recently defaulted on a trust.

The recent series of developments has altered significantly the posture of the banking community toward the industry. Last fall, the view of a substantial portion of the banking community was that most real estate trusts, which had borrowed and then defaulted on higher interest rate loans, were in trouble but could perhaps be salvaged.

The Fed said it and the other two bank regulatory agencies—the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Controller of the Currency—will also require large banks to provide condition statements and income reports breaking down domestic and foreign operations later this year.

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## Dow Index Probes 1,000 Barrier

NEW YORK, March 10 (CIT).—The Dow Jones industrial average punched through the 1,000 level on the New York Stock Exchange briefly today, then quickly fell back to just under that level.

The key market indicator, comprised of 30 blue chips, reached 1,000 shortly after 2 p.m., before falling back to 998.66, a gain of 4.98 at 3 o'clock.

The index closed at 995.23, up 1.58 points. Advancing issues led decliners by about 760 to about 720.

Volume totaled 25.9 million shares, compared with 31.77 million yesterday.

Analysis says the stock market has been running into a wall of profit-taking at the 1,000 level, and because of this the market is little affected by stable interest rates, the outlook for continuing economic expansion and some favorable news.

Trading was relatively quiet during the morning, but picked up a bit as prices began to advance.

The Dow touched 1,000 twice during yesterday's session, but each time fell back again under profit-taking.

At the close of NYSE trading, heavily-traded Sony showed a gain of 7/8 at 9 5/8.

J.C. Penney climbed 1 5/8 to 58 3/8 and brought to more than 3 points the advance the last two sessions. Yesterday, Penney reported higher fourth-quarter profits and predicted that 1976 will be another good year.

Sears, Roebuck picked up 1 1/2 to 73 3/4, Polaroid 1 5/8 to 41 3/8, and U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 87 7/8.

Marcor, which reported higher earnings, moved up 1 3/4 to 31 1/4.

St. Joe Minerals, however, fell 4 1/8 to 40 1/8 following a bearish first-quarter earnings projection from the company.

Inland Steel lost 1 5/8 to 50 3/8. It announced plans to offer 1.5 million common shares.

Hospital Corp. of America lost 1 3/4 to 24 3/4 after filing an \$850,000 common-share offering.

Getty Oil surrendered 3 1/4 to 155 3/4. It said it plans to begin operations at its Hatter's Pond field near Mobile, Ala., next week.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mostly higher in moderate trading. The Amex index added 0.29 to 104.74.

In Chicago, wheat futures fell 5 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade and tended to influence weaker prices for other commodities on the exchange.

Corn lost nearly 2 cents. Soybeans, meal and oil and oats all closed on an irregular tone.

Wheat futures opened on a weak tone and continued almost steadily lower for three hours, falling more than 7 cents before resistance developed. Near the close, however, the loss was trimmed.

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## A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building with a prominent tower, possibly a school or institutional building. The building has a complex roofline with multiple gables and a large, dark, rounded tower on the left side. In the foreground, two people are standing on a light-colored, possibly snowy or sandy, ground. The background is filled with bare trees, suggesting a winter or late autumn setting. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

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## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 10

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1977



## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 10

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amex 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Amex 200	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Amex 300	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Amex 400	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
Amex 500	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
Amex 600	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
Amex 700	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00
Amex 800	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
Amex 900	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0.00
Amex 1000	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
Amex 1100	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	0.00
Amex 1200	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00
Amex 1300	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00
Amex 1400	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00
Amex 1500	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00
Amex 1600	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	0.00
Amex 1700	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	0.00
Amex 1800	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00	0.00
Amex 1900	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00	0.00
Amex 2000	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00
Amex 2100	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	0.00
Amex 2200	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	0.00
Amex 2300	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	0.00
Amex 2400	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
Amex 2500	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	0.00
Amex 2600	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	0.00
Amex 2700	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	0.00
Amex 2800	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	0.00
Amex 2900	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	0.00
Amex 3000	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	0.00
Amex 3100	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	3100.00	0.00
Amex 3200	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	0.00
Amex 3300	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00	0.00
Amex 3400	3400.00	3400.00	3400.00	3400.00	0.00
Amex 3500	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	0.00
Amex 3600	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00	0.00
Amex 3700	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00	0.00
Amex 3800	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	3800.00	0.00
Amex 3900	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	0.00
Amex 4000	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00
Amex 4100	4100.00	4100.00	4100.00	4100.00	0.00
Amex 4200	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	0.00
Amex 4300	4300.00	4300.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00
Amex 4400	4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	4400.00	0.00
Amex 4500	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	0.00
Amex 4600	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	4600.00	0.00
Amex 4700	4700.00	4700.00	4700.00	4700.00	0.00
Amex 4800	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	0.00
Amex 4900	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00	4900.00	0.00
Amex 5000	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00
Amex 5100	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	0.00
Amex 5200	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	5200.00	0.00
Amex 5300	5300.00	5300.00	5300.00	5300.00	0.00
Amex 5400	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00	0.00
Amex 5500	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	0.00
Amex 5600	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	5600.00	0.00
Amex 5700	5700.00	5700.00	5700.00	5700.00	0.00
Amex 5800	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	5800.00	0.00
Amex 5900	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00	5900.00	0.00
Amex 6000	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00	0.00
Amex 6100	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00	6100.00	0.00
Amex 6200	6200.00	6200.00	6200.00	6200.00	0.00
Amex 6300	6300.00	6300.00	6300.00	6300.00	0.00
Amex 6400	6400.00	6400.00	6400.00	6400.00	0.00
Amex 6500	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	0.00
Amex 6600	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00	0.00
Amex 6700	6700.00	6700.00	6700.00	6700.00	0.00
Amex 6800	6800.00	6800.00	6800.00	6800.00	0.00
Amex 6900	6900.00	6900.00	6900.00	6900.00	0.00
Amex 7000	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00	0.00
Amex 7100	7100.00	7100.00	7100.00	7100.00	0.00
Amex 7200	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00	0.00
Amex 7300	7300.00	7300.00	7300.00	7300.00	0.00
Amex 7400	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	7400.00	0.00
Amex 7500	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00	0.00
Amex 7600	7600.00	7600.00	7600.00	7600.00	0.00
Amex 7700	7700.00	7700.00	7700.00	7700.00	0.00
Amex 7800	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00	0.00
Amex 7900	7900.00	7900.00	7900.00	7900.00	0.00
Amex 8000	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00	0.00
Amex 8100	8100.00	8100.00	8100.00	8100.00	0.00
Amex 8200	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	8200.00	0.00
Amex 8300	8300.00	8300.00	8300.00	8300.00	0.00
Amex 8400	8400.00	8400.00	8400.00	8400.00	0.00
Amex 8500	8500.00	8500.00	8500.00	8500.00	0.00
Amex 8600	8600.00	8600.00	8600.00	8600.00	0.00
Amex 8700	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00	0.00
Amex 8800	8800.00	8800.00	8800.00	8800.00	0.00
Amex 8900	8900.00	8900.00	8900.00	8900.00	0.00
Amex 9000	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00	0.00
Amex 9100	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00	9100.00	0.00
Amex 9200	9200.00	9200.00	9200.00	9200.00	0.00
Amex 9300	9300.00	9300.00	9300.00	9300.00	0.00
Amex 9400	9400.00	9400.00	9400.00	9400.00	0.00
Amex 9500	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	0.00
Amex 9600	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	0.00
Amex 9700	9700.00	9700.00	9700.00	9700.00	0.00
Amex 9800	9800.00	9800.00	9800.00	9800.00	0.00
Amex 9900	9900.00	9900.00	9900.00	9900.00	0.00
Amex 10000	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00	0.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

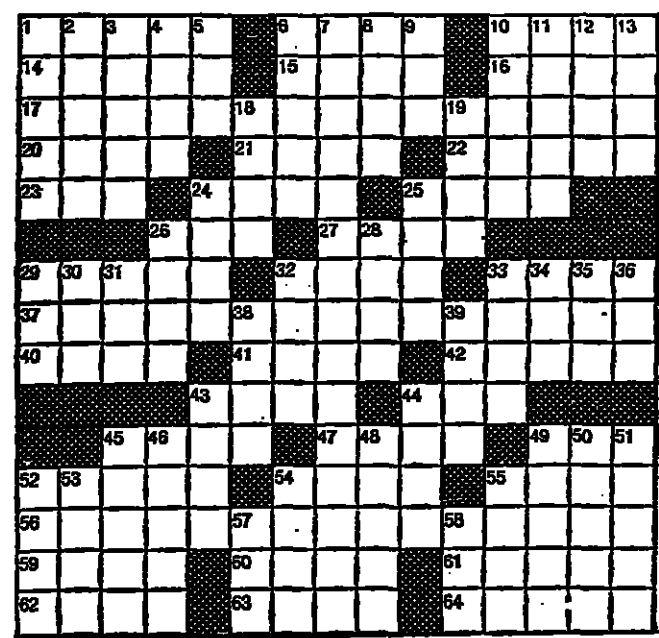
Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat (No. 2)	bu	1.10
Wheat (No. 3)	bu	1.08
Wheat (No. 4)	bu	1.06
Wheat (No. 5)	bu	1.04
Wheat (No. 6)	bu	1.02
Wheat (No. 7)	bu	1.00
Wheat (No. 8)	bu	0.98
Wheat (No. 9)	bu	0.96
Wheat (No. 10)	bu	0.94
Wheat (No. 11)	bu	0.92
Wheat (No. 12)	bu	0.90
Wheat (No. 13)	bu	0.88
Wheat (No. 14)	bu	0.86
Wheat (No. 15)	bu	0.84
Wheat (No. 16)	bu	0.82
Wheat (No. 17)	bu	0.80
Wheat (No. 18)	bu	0.78
Wheat (No. 19)	bu	0.76
Wheat (No. 20)	bu	0.74
Wheat (No. 21)	bu	0.72
Wheat (No. 22)	bu	0.70
Wheat (No. 23)	bu	0.68
Wheat (No. 24)	bu	0.66
Wheat (No. 25)	bu	0.64
Wheat (No. 26)	bu	0.62
Wheat (No. 27)	bu	0.60
Wheat (No. 28)	bu	0.58
Wheat (No. 29)	bu	0.56
Wheat (No. 30)	bu	0.54
Wheat (No. 31)	bu	0.52
Wheat (No. 32)	bu	0.50
Wheat (No. 33)	bu	0.48
Wheat (No. 34)	bu	0.46
Wheat (No. 35)	bu	0.44
Wheat (No. 36)	bu	0.42
Wheat (No. 37)	bu	0.40
Wheat (No. 38)	bu	0.38
Wheat (No. 39)	bu	0.36
Wheat (No. 40)	bu	0.34
Wheat (No. 41)	bu	0.32
Wheat (No. 42)	bu	0.30
Wheat (No. 43)	bu	0.28
Wheat (No. 44)	bu	0.26
Wheat (No. 45)	bu	0.24
Wheat (No. 46)	bu	0.22
Wheat (No. 47)	bu	0.20
Wheat (No. 48)	bu	0.18
Wheat (No. 49)	bu	0.16
Wheat (No. 50)	bu	0.14
Wheat (No. 51)	bu	0.12
Wheat (No. 52)	bu	0.10
Wheat (No. 53)	bu	0.08
Wheat (No. 54)	bu	0.06
Wheat (No. 55)	bu	0.04
Wheat (No. 56)	bu	0.02
Wheat (No. 57)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 58)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 59)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 60)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 61)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 62)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 63)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 64)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 65)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 66)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 67)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 68)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 69)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 70)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 71)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 72)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 73)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 74)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 75)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 76)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 77)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 78)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 79)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 80)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 81)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 82)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 83)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 84)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 85)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 86)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 87)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 88)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 89)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 90)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 91)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 92)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 93)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 94)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 95)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 96)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 97)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 98)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 99)	bu	0.00
Wheat (No. 100)	bu	0.00

NEW YORK FUTURES					May	June	July	Aug
March 10, 1974					3.60	3.50	3.40	3.40
SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)					37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
AR	Near	High	Low	Prev.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
14.24	15.13	14.74	14.87	14.95	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.25	15.11	14.74	14.82	14.97	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.26	15.10	14.73	14.81	14.98	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.27	15.09	14.72	14.80	14.99	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.28	15.08	14.71	14.79	15.00	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.29	15.07	14.70	14.78	15.01	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.30	15.06	14.69	14.77	15.02	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.31	15.05	14.68	14.76	15.03	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.32	15.04	14.67	14.75	15.04	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.33	15.03	14.66	14.74	15.05	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.34	15.02	14.65	14.73	15.06	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.35	15.01	14.64	14.72	15.07	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.36	15.00	14.63	14.71	15.08	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.37	14.99	14.62	14.70	15.09	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.38	14.98	14.61	14.69	15.10	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.39	14.97	14.60	14.68	15.11	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.40	14.96	14.59	14.67	15.12	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.41	14.95	14.58	14.66	15.13	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.42	14.94	14.57	14.65	15.14	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.43	14.93	14.56	14.64	15.15	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.44	14.92	14.55	14.63	15.16	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.45	14.91	14.54	14.62	15.17	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.46	14.90	14.53	14.61	15.18	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.47	14.89	14.52	14.60	15.19	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.48	14.88	14.51	14.59	15.20	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.49	14.87	14.50	14.58	15.21	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.50	14.86	14.49	14.57	15.22	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.51	14.85	14.48	14.56	15.23	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.52	14.84	14.47	14.55	15.24	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.53	14.83	14.46	14.54	15.25	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.54	14.82	14.45	14.53	15.26	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.55	14.81	14.44	14.52	15.27	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.56	14.80	14.43	14.51	15.28	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.57	14.79	14.42	14.50	15.29	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.58	14.78	14.41	14.49	15.30	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.59	14.77	14.40	14.48	15.31	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.60	14.76	14.39	14.47	15.32	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.61	14.75	14.38	14.46	15.33	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.62	14.74	14.37	14.45	15.34	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.63	14.73	14.36	14.44	15.35	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.64	14.72	14.35	14.43	15.36	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.65	14.71	14.34	14.42	15.37	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.66	14.70	14.33	14.41	15.38	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.67	14.69	14.32	14.40	15.39	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.68	14.68	14.31	14.39	15.40	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.69	14.67	14.30	14.38	15.41	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.70	14.66	14.29	14.37	15.42	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.71	14.65	14.28	14.36	15.43	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.72	14.64	14.27	14.35	15.44	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.73	14.63	14.26	14.34	15.45	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.74	14.62	14.25	14.33	15.46	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.75	14.61	14.24	14.32	15.47	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.76	14.60	14.23	14.31	15.48	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.77	14.59	14.22	14.30	15.49	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.78	14.58	14.21	14.29	15.50	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.79	14.57	14.20	14.28	15.51	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.80	14.56	14.19	14.27	15.52	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.81	14.55	14.18	14.26	15.53	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.82	14.54	14.17	14.25	15.54	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.83	14.53	14.16	14.24	15.55	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.84	14.52	14.15	14.23	15.56	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.85	14.51	14.14	14.22	15.57	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.86	14.50	14.13	14.21	15.58	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.87	14.49	14.12	14.20	15.59	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.88	14.48	14.11	14.19	15.60	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.89	14.47	14.10	14.18	15.61	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.90	14.46	14.09	14.17	15.62	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.91	14.45	14.08	14.16	15.63	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.92	14.44	14.07	14.15	15.64	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.93	14.43	14.06	14.14	15.65	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.94	14.42	14.05	14.13	15.66	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.95	14.41	14.04	14.12	15.67	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.96	14.40	14.03	14.11	15.68	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.97	14.39	14.02	14.10	15.69	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.98	14.38	14.01	14.09	15.70	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
14.99	14.37	14.00	14.08	15.71	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.00	14.36	13.99	14.07	15.72	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.01	14.35	13.98	14.06	15.73	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.02	14.34	13.97	14.05	15.74	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.03	14.33	13.96	14.04	15.75	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.04	14.32	13.95	14.03	15.76	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.05	14.31	13.94	14.02	15.77	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.06	14.30	13.93	14.01	15.78	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.07	14.29	13.92	14.00	15.79	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.08	14.28	13.91	13.99	15.80	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.09	14.27	13.90	13.98	15.81	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.10	14.26	13.89	13.97	15.82	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.11	14.25	13.88	13.96	15.83	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.12	14.24	13.87	13.95	15.84	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.13	14.23	13.86	13.94	15.85	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.14	14.22	13.85	13.93	15.86	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.15	14.21	13.84	13.92	15.87	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.16	14.20	13.83	13.91	15.88	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.17	14.19	13.82	13.90	15.89	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.18	14.18	13.81	13.89	15.90	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.19	14.17	13.80	13.88	15.91	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.20	14.16	13.79	13.87	15.92	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.21	14.15	13.78	13.86	15.93	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.22	14.14	13.77	13.85	15.94	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.23	14.13	13.76	13.84	15.95	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.24	14.12	13.75	13.83	15.96	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.25	14.11	13.74	13.82	15.97	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.26	14.10	13.73	13.81	15.98	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.27	14.09	13.72	13.80	15.99	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.28	14.08	13.71	13.79	16.00	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.29	14.07	13.70	13.78	16.01	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.30	14.06	13.69	13.77	16.02	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.31	14.05	13.68	13.76	16.03	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.32	14.04	13.67	13.75	16.04	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.33	14.03	13.66	13.74	16.05	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.34	14.02	13.65	13.73	16.06	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.35	14.01	13.64	13.72	16.07	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.36	14.00	13.63	13.71	16.08	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.37	13.99	13.62	13.70	16.09	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.38	13.98	13.61	13.69	16.10	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.39	13.97	13.60	13.68	16.11	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.40	13.96	13.59	13.67	16.12	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.41	13.95	13.58	13.66	16.13	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.42	13.94	13.57	13.65	16.14	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.43	13.93	13.56	13.64	16.15	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.44	13.92	13.55	13.63	16.16	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.45	13.91	13.54	13.62	16.17	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.46	13.90	13.53	13.61	16.18	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.47	13.89	13.52	13.60	16.19	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.48	13.88	13.51	13.59	16.20	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.49	13.87	13.50	13.58	16.21	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.50	13.86	13.49	13.57	16.22	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.51	13.85	13.48	13.56	16.23	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.52	13.84	13.47	13.55	16.24	37.50	37.00	36.50	36.00
15.53	13.83	13.46	13.					



## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Unusual art piece
  - Ski lift
  - Norwegian king
  - Perfumes: Var.
  - Likewise
  - Ibsen heroine
  - S.A. desert plant
  - Observe
  - Kind of horse or track
  - Artificial channel
  - Prior to
  - "... the ... at heaven's gate sings"
  - West et al.
  - Kind of dog
  - Ivory, in old Rome
  - Join the also-rans
  - Certain votes
  - Actor Leon
  - State flower of S.C.
  - On — street
  - Diving-bell inventor
  - State flower of N.H.
  - Elephant's
- DOWN**
- Secret store
  - Arthurian king
  - Peep show
  - Perennial herb
  - Forerunner of the C.I.A.
  - Cornish river
  - Neckwear for a Peckeweenaw
  - African fox
  - Sindbad's bird
  - Tante's husband
  - Daydreamer's flower
  - Clay lily
  - Container
  - Pitfall
  - At a distance
  - French composer
  - Rumple
  - Easter plant
  - Good Queen
  - Nautical chain
  - Cartoonist
  - Gardner
  - Jolson et al.
  - Out of harmony
  - Surrounded by
  - Wire measure
  - Spanish queen
  - Short time, for short
  - Kind of sister
  - Baseball brother
  - Countess's husband
  - Hard to find
  - Roman balls
  - Flower part
  - Spiced beverage
  - Uncouth
  - Derby winner's neckwear
  - Natural earth
  - Mime
  - "You bet"
  - Crushing
  - Corn
  - Letters
  - Family member: Abbr.



## WEATHER

ALGARVE	14	51	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	38	Snow
ANKARA	1	35	Unobscured
ATHENS	15	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy
BELIN	1	39	Cloudy
BREUSSEL	4	39	Overcast
BUCHAREST	1	39	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	37	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	15	38	Cloudy
DUBLIN	1	39	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	6	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	39	Unobscured
GENOVA	1	39	Unobscured
HAMBURG	1	39	Unobscured
HELSINKI	1	39	Unobscured
ISTANBUL	1	39	Unobscured
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	13	63	Cloudy
LONDON	18	64	Rain
LOS ANGELES	14	51	Cloudy

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 10, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.29	(w) KLM Int'l. Fund	\$11.22
(w) Am. Express Int'l. Fd.	\$10.25	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. F.	\$12.25
(w) Am. Select Fd.	\$10.25	(w) Leveraged Com. Bond	\$12.25

**RANK JUNIOR BANK & CO.**

(d) Backbond	\$P202.65	(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$P437
(d) Conbar	\$P763	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437
(d) Conbar	\$P763	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437
(d) Conbar	\$P763	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437

**LOYD'S INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.**

(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$P437	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437
(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$P437	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437
(w) L&L Multi-way Fd.	\$P437	(w) L&L Income Fund	\$P437

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35	(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35
(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35	(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35
(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35	(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.35

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594
(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594
(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594

**DET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594
(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594
(d) Caisse	\$P594	(d) Caisse	\$P594

**FIDELITY**

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12	(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12	(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12	(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$17.12

**G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED**

(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42	(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42	(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42	(w) Berry Int'l. Fund	\$12.42

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51	(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51
(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51	(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51
(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51	(w) Jardine East. Trust	\$54.51

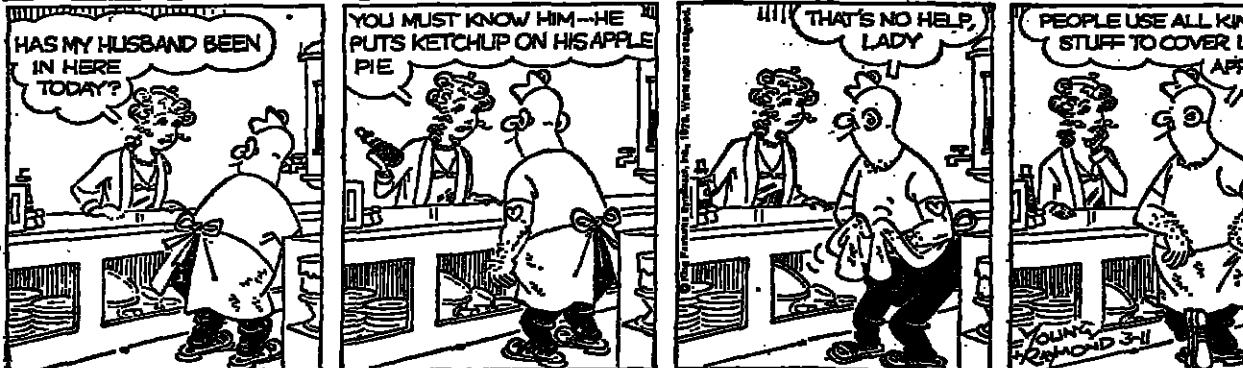
## PEANUTS



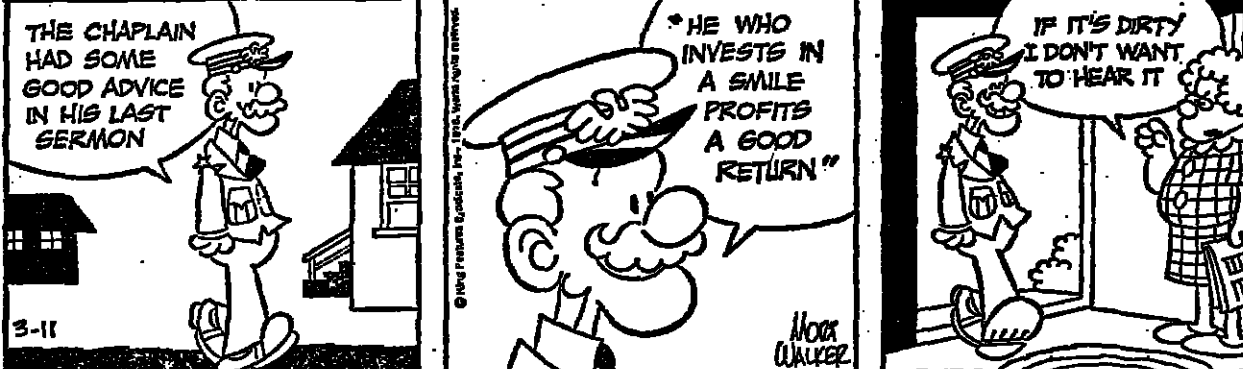
## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



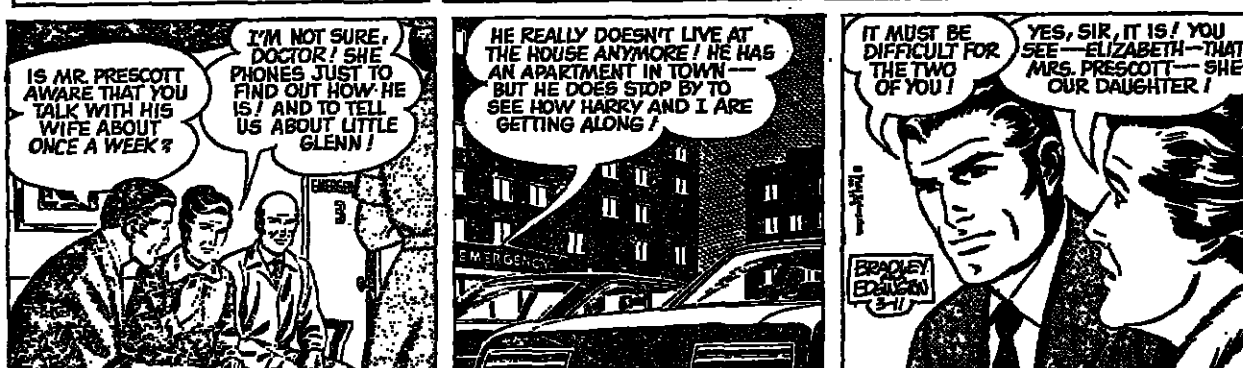
## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN M.D.



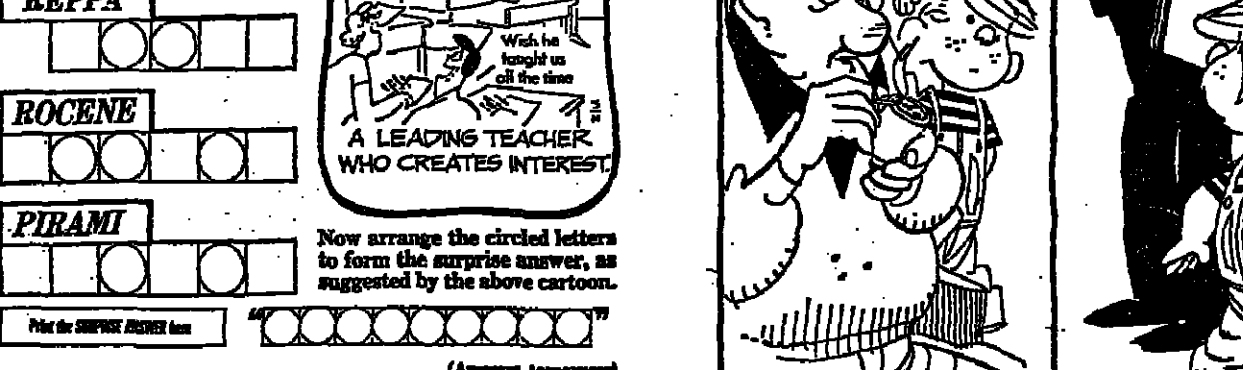
## RIP KIRBY



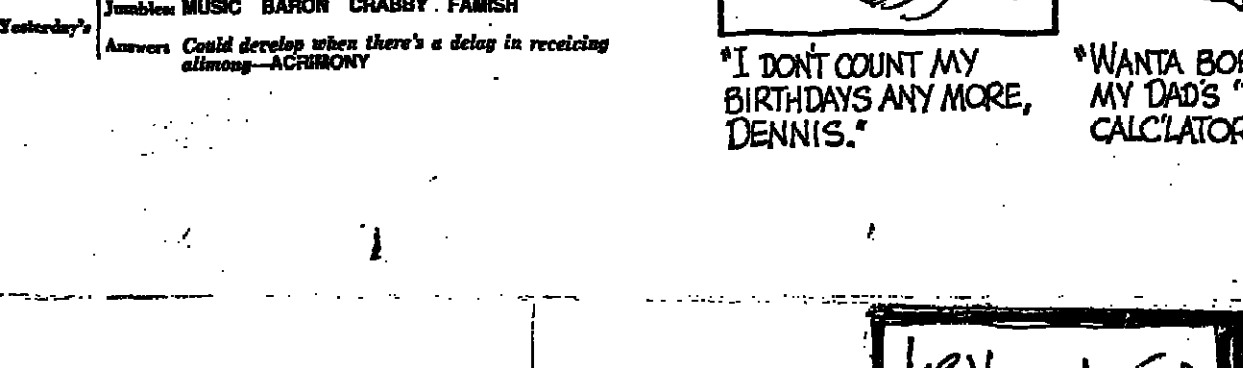
## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE MUSIC



## JUMBLE MUSIC



## BOOKS

## GRAMP

Photographs by Mark Jury and Dan Jury. Narrative text by Mark Jury. Grossman, 152 pp. \$5.95 (paperback original).

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

For some people, it comes painlessly, perhaps in their sleep, with little previous suffering. For some it comes agonizingly, and the drama is mostly physical. Then there are those like Gramp, the "hero" of this book who relinquish body and soul bit by bit, who go through a series of strategic retreats, understood only by themselves, until the contest no longer interests them.

Gramp used to take off all his clothes, as if he were stripping away the encumbrances of this world. Every night he would not be seduced back into life by order. When he removed his false teeth and gave them to his grandson, he was announcing that he had had enough, seven good years and three bad ones.

"Gramp," by Mark and Dan Jury, is a tape and photographic record of the death of their grandfather. In the last several years we have seen dozens of books on dying: the philosophy of dying, the psychology of dying, the economics of dying, the politics of dying.

The existentialists are fond of saying that man is the only animal who is conscious of his impending death, as if this realization colored all our life. But it is precisely since the advent of existentialism that most men have begun to refuse to recognize their mortality, because there is nothing now to soften the blow. Once the idea of an afterlife, perhaps the most romantic metaphor in all human history, had begun to fade, nothing was found to take its place.

In planning "Gramp," Mark and Dan Jury felt that seeing death, hearing death, was an instructive experience. There was a family that lived with cameras—both of the grandsons are photographers—and they decided to picture their grandfather dying just as we have recently begun to photograph birth. The pictures are supplied by tapes of four generations' reactions to the old man.

"Gramp" covers their grandfather's last three years, the period of his senility. Because this is a most trying experience for the dying man's family, they hoped that their record of dealing with it might prepare other people.

They treat death as an intimate family affair, snatching it back from technology, hospitals and nursing homes. Gramp had been a good man for 78 years, they felt he had earned three years' credit.

In the Jury family, Gramp's loss of bowel control was treated as naturally as a small child's. The pictures of various members changing and cleaning him are not at all shocking, simply tender. All of us ought to have grandchildren who are willing to clean us up for death.

The toilet is the last secret place in American life. In "Gramp," Mark and Dan Jury take the position that nothing natural is disgusting. If we can accept the bowl-out waste of the mind, why should we discriminate against the body? Their book shows us how, after all our emancipation, we still live in terror of the physical. Love, they imply, must be able to conquer disgust.

In his own way, Gramp died with flair. His senility was sometimes a kind of confiding, sometimes a trying on of effects. Since there is no way of determining what he actually meant by what he did, one can only read it as poetry floating to the surface. When Gramp said to Dan: "Let's get out of here. We're about to be conquered by the women of the season," one feels that he must have intended something. When he wore his two pairs of trousers, one inside out, blew his nose in a pair of his daughter's underpants, tied a woman's stocking around his neck like a World War I pilot—when he did such things, Gramp was speaking a new language.

In the early part of his senility, we see Gramp always on the edge of the family's action, trying to puzzle out a part for himself. He knew enough to want to hold someone's hand most of the time. When he proudly presented his wife with a bouquet of weeds—widow's weeds—he was turning a metaphor that Robert Frost would have savored. Each time he removed and hid all the light bulbs, all the doorknobs, in the house, it was impossible not to see these as symbolic acts.

"Gramp" has its flaws—the tapes are too skimpy and not all the photographs are good—but there are haunting images in it: Gramp lying in bed, refusing to eat or drink until his tongue cracked and the roof of his mouth flaked. Gramp saying "I'm just going to lay here until it happens." When you see and hear how he directed his own death, you realize that, while existentialists are afraid of the dark, this uneducated old man was not.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A two-way for a queen is rarely a complete mess. There is usually some clue from the opening bidding or discards. But the discards can sometimes be misleading, as in the diagramed deal from a recent tournament.

Almost every North-South pair reached three no-trump, usually after South opened one diamond. At one table South ventured two no-trump, relying on the power of his ace and his strong diamond suit. North used Stayman and settled in three no-trump after a three-diamond response denying a major suit.

If West could have seen all the cards, his opening would have been the spade ten, neutralizing South's nine. But West naturally led the seven and after playing low from dummy, South had a double stopper.

East put up the king and ace won. The ace and king of diamonds collected the queen, and the ten drove out the jack. At this point, the West player made an unusual discard: the club four. Unusually this card was unlikely to cost anything, for it could be trapped in any event. And it strongly suggested that West had nothing worth protecting in the suit.

East returned a spade, and West won with the queen and knocked out dummy's jack. South cashed the king and ace of hearts and his remaining two diamonds. The position was now this:

**NORTH**  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ KJ7  
 ♣ —

**WEST**  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ 2  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ Q5

**EAST**  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ 92

**SOUTH (D)**  
 ♠ A9  
 ♥ A74  
 ♦ AK1083  
 ♣ A108

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 2NT Pass 3♣ Pass  
 3♦ Pass 3NT Pass  
 West led the spade seven.

The contract was not in danger, but this was a match-point event, and the declarer wanted two overtricks. Remember that West had discarded a club earlier, he led to the club king and placed the seven. East added to the confusion by playing high low in clubs, and South ended up missing.

West took the last two tricks and had a fine match-point score for holding South to nine tricks.



# ayers' Position Strengthened in Court it Baseball Strike Still Closes Camps...

## Progress Cited by Players

## Free-Agent Ruling Upheld

By Joseph Durso

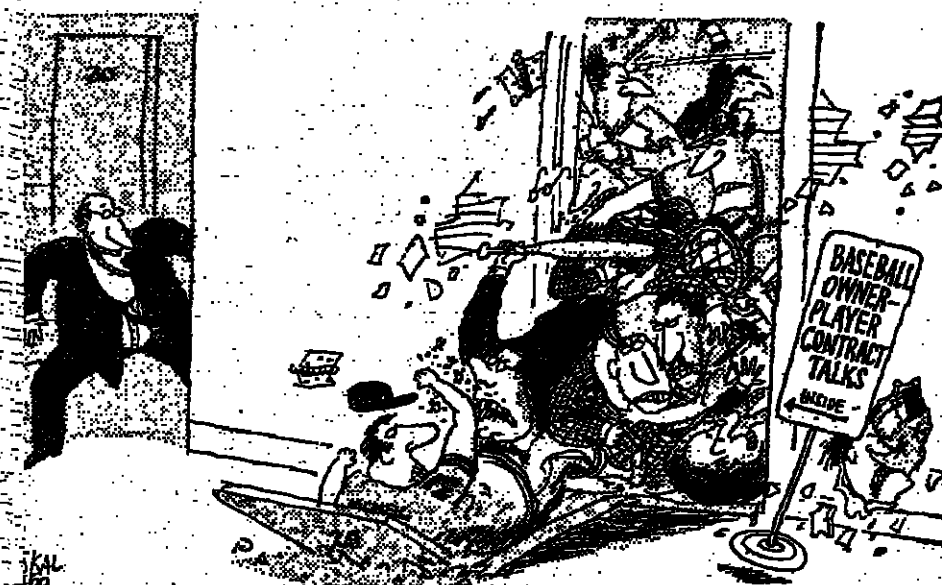
By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Tom Seaver did his best to make the most of the time he had on the field. He took a tennis break, and then he took a nap. He was back on the field at 1:30 p.m. and pitched the final inning of the game. He was back on the field at 1:30 p.m. and pitched the final inning of the game. He was back on the field at 1:30 p.m. and pitched the final inning of the game.

Miller and the owners' committee for more than an hour, which beats what they did last time they met. No. 2, the owners didn't refuse our invitation of a joint meeting. They're sending their Player Relations Committee to meet us. And No. 3, Miller tells me there was some change in proposals on the ownership side.

The players requested the joint meeting after they had held a grass roots session at the college Monday with Seaver and Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds acting as discussion leaders. They decided it was time to communicate directly with the owners of the 24 teams and invited them to Tampa. The owners told Miller that they would send their negotiating group instead.

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—While baseball players practiced in the sun on the field, negotiators talked heatedly in the snowdrift north, three judges in St. Louis upheld yesterday the free-agent status of Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally.



AMERICA'S FAVORITE PASTIME... A LABOR DISPUTE!

# While Jury Listens to Kapp Case

By Donald Koppert

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—Joe Kapp's testimony as the star witness in the National Football League's lawsuit against the NFL Players Association is expected to be a key factor in the case.

men think it will help you in any way in dealing with the issues of this case, the case of Joe Kapp. How many would like to see the film?

tables, then stacks of documents and material that his assistants carried each day in a briefcase. This was an official piece of evidence and its disappearance would be a serious matter.

# \$28-Million Question: How Much Is Enough for NFL Pension Plan?

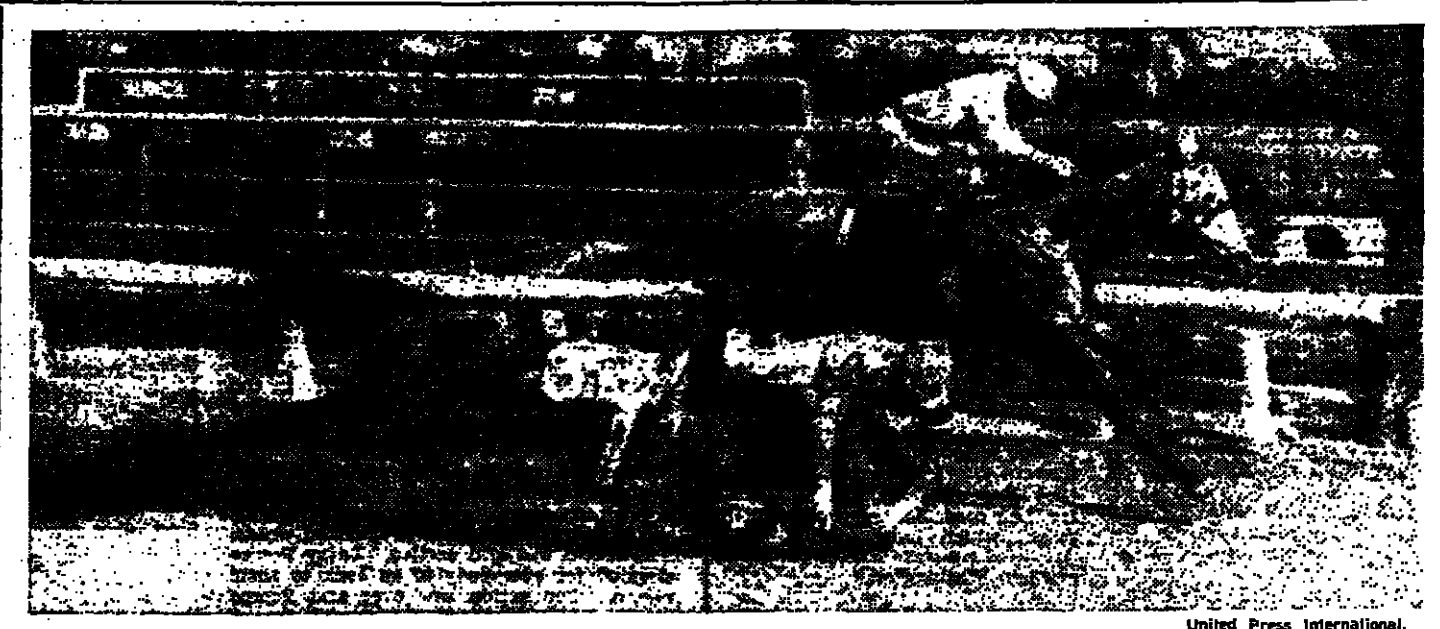
By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The NFL Players Association and the NFL owners are in a dispute over the pension plan for retired players. The players want a larger pension, while the owners want to keep it smaller.

Minnesota Vikings who was paralyzed in a motorcycle accident, gets \$850 monthly. Others with a permanent total disability are Lamar Lundy, Jim Vellano, Charley Janerette, Jim Weatherall and Don Wade. Their monthly benefits range from \$700 to \$1,000.

made a contribution to the retirement fund since March 31, 1974, nearly two years ago. Last week the NFL retirement board, consisting of four owners and four players along with a retiring chairman in Commissioner Pete Rozelle, was to meet to request a determination by the Internal Revenue Service as to whether the retirement plan is suspended or terminated.

sum was \$4,425 million—about \$170,000 for each club. To assure the continuity of the pension plan, the Players Association would like to negotiate it separately from the other labor issues. But the owners realize that the pension is one of its most powerful weapons in the negotiations.



Thoroughbred Western Bagel, who had the lead, falls five feet from the finish line and throws jockey Larry LaGue. The horse broke his leg and had to be destroyed, while rider had minor injuries at Golden Gate (Calif.) Fields.

# Australian Swims Too Fast for His Imaginary Sea Monster

By Sydney, March 10 (Reuters)

Australian Steve Holland, world record-holder in men's 800 and 1,500-meter freestyle swimming, plans to "frighten" himself into gaining a gold medal at the Montreal Olympic Games in July.

might sound funny but it's very serious," Holland said. He got the idea while watching fish in an aquarium and noting their sudden change of speed when they became frightened.

really nice guy, but in the Olympic pool he will be an enemy," Holland said. The two 17-year-old swimmers met while Holland was training in the United States but they have never faced each other in competition.

become the first swimmer to break 15 minutes for 1,500 meters. His world record stands at 15 minutes 10.89 seconds. Shaw's coach, Dick Jochums, is confident that no swimmer can beat the American over the last 400 meters and wrote in an American magazine that Holland was "a pure machine" while Shaw had "definite speed."

# NBA Warriors Drizzle Closer to a Division Crown

By Detroit, March 10 (UPI)

Edrick Barry and Phil Smith led the Detroit Pistons to a 101-95 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers last night as the Golden State Warriors rebounded from a 30-point deficit early in the third period to beat the Detroit Pistons, 113-106.

With their 47th win of the season against only 13 losses, the Warriors reduced to two the number of victories needed to clinch the National Basketball Association Pacific Division championship.

game with strained back muscles. With Butch Beard and Mel Davis taking their places. Davis, who shot one-for-nine in the first half, grabbed nine rebounds as the Knicks took a 50-43 lead at intermission. Hawthorne Wingo relieved Davis in the second half and reeled off 13 points to help the Knicks win.

Nuggets 128, Nets 112. At Denver, reserve forward Gus Gerard scored 27 points, 17 above his average, and tied teammate Dan Issel for game-high honors yesterday as the Denver Nuggets beat the New York Nets, 128-112, for their 50th victory of the season.

# Flames Continue Scoring Spree In NHL by Routing Bruins, 9-0

By Atlanta, March 10 (UPI)

Randy Manery and Ray Comeau each scored two goals and Tom Lysiak set an Atlanta one-game scoring record with five points as the Flames routed the Boston Bruins, 9-0, last night in a National Hockey League game.

A power-play goal by Tom Williams on a 30-foot slapshot got Los Angeles going at 5:13 of the first period. Just 81 seconds later, Mike Corrigan rebounded in his 18th goal.

Atlanta's 9-0 victory was the first since 1967 when the team won its last game. The Flames are now 11-10-1 in their last 22 games.

At Los Angeles, the Bruins were routed 9-0 by the Atlanta Flames. The Bruins were 1-10-1 in their last 12 games.

NBA Standings			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Boston	21	25	56
Buffalo	20	27	57
Philadelphia	20	28	56
New York	22	24	46
Central Division			
Washington	21	25	46
Cleveland	21	25	46
St. Louis	22	24	46
New Orleans	20	28	48
Austin	20	28	48
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Milwaukee	20	28	48
Detroit	20	28	48
Kansas City	20	28	48
Chicago	20	28	48
Pacific Division			
Golden State	21	25	46
Los Angeles	21	25	46
Seattle	21	25	46
Portland	21	25	46
Tuesday's Games			
New York 101, Los Angeles 95 (Walk 10, Monroe 14; Abdul-Jabbar 28, Allen 21)			
Chicago 105, Seattle 101 (Love 30, Boerwinkle 18; Brown 28, Gray 20)			
New Orleans 117, Boston 95 (Gervin 37, Stallworth 22; Owens 20, White 21)			
Golden State 112, Detroit 108 (Barry 20, Smith 12; Lanier 20, Rowe 21)			
ABA Standings			
Tuesday's Games			
Denver 128, New York 112 (Neal 27, Williams 24; Brynne 25, Jones 21)			
Kentucky 151, Virginia 114 (McDaniel 21, Neumann 20; Burden 20, Calvin 21)			
WHA Results			
Tuesday's Games			
Calgary 4, Quebec 4 (Chippendale 2, Doldorff 2; Kirk, Lavoie, Tardif 2; Bortolazzo, Roux)			
Winnipeg 5, Toronto 2 (Lundh 2, Hull, Hagerberg, Nilsson; Napier 2)			
Edmonton 5, San Diego 2 (Rushie 2, Tondelli 2; Hovs, Rukowski, Labadie, Larway, Elmer, Hall; Devine, Tody)			

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## Collecting for Gulf

selling marijuana. Narcotics officers entered the actor's Bel-Air Jan. 7 and said they found five ounces of marijuana. O'Neal was arrested and released on \$500 bail. He has been ordered to report to the court where he has made deals with the selling program April 5.

—SAMUEL JU

[illegible]